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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 214— BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Sept.	NALDERA ..	—	15 993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ...	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	—	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA ..	8,258
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,383
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
8th Sept. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi
10th ,, ..	BARJORA..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
12th ,, ..	VARSOVA..	Busreh via. Karachi.
13th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi 12-15 p. m.
17th ,, ..	KHANDALA	East & S Africa.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
CALCUTTA TO MAURITIUS VIA COLOMBO.

10th Sept.	JAPAN ..	6,052 Tons.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
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P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	3rd Sept.	14th Sep
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	5th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru.	N. Ramiyama	5972	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	6945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru.	Kurimura	5883	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	Yamanoi	5750	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo Maru	K. Orihara	5884	29th Sept.	9th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
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Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
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Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

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2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
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INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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CURES ALL

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you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

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It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

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Bombay Office.

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED SHARP—CARDER SPINNER for up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A20624

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply, Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BHUTT, M.A., Raikhad, Ahmedabad.
A R11096

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER at Ajmere able to coach Senior Cambridge students, strong in Science and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R11097

WANTED A GRADUATE (preferably a woman, with training if possible) or Vernacular trained Matriculate—language Marathi. Apply MANAGER, St. Columbia High School for Girls, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7
AST R6

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen to represent BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.; LTD., as CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS in all unrepresented areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Handsome remuneration for guaranteed business. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, 24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, well educated in English, Hindi or Gujerati, music and a good needle woman as Governess to Maharaj Kumari. Pay up to Rs. 200 according to qualifications with free house. Apply with testimonials and photograph (which will not be returned) to the DIWAN, Dungarpur State, Dungarpur Rajputana.
AST 20612

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A 20605

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for Bombay Presidency to sell (1) The newly invented Machines that add, subtract, multiply, divide and square up accounts. Guarantee 5 years. Terms liberal. No security. Literature free. Profits certain and quick. Marvellously cheap. (2) GRAIN SORTING MACHINES of all descriptions. (3) WATER METERS of all sizes. (4) NEW HANDY ENGINES of 1½ Horse Power. Apply at once to THE ORIENTAL METAL CORPORATION, Sole Agents for India (Imports and Exports), Phaswara, N. W. Rly.
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C 20599

TO LET—One SHOP, Hornby Row, No. 187, opposite Peoples Free Library, also one flat, Chowpatty, Gilbert building for vegetarian Hindus. Apply KANJI SUNDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4

ROOMS for Pleaders near Small Causes Court on Kalbadevi Road. Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R9

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C 20327

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C11085

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R6

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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

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Correspondence strictly in English

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE
(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
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JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
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THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per Share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 29th February, 1924, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 30th August, 1924, is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August 1924.

By order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO.
Agents.

Registered Office,
Henshaw's Building,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
30th August, 1924.
20572

SALE OF LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF FLOORING TILES.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the business of Messrs. Gazadar & Co. including their Stock-in-trade, consisting of a very large variety of flooring tiles and Majolica tiles, together with the good-will. For further particulars application may be made personally to the undersigned at 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 2148 of 1924.
20620

REWARD OF RS. 100.

THE above reward will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit or culprits, who burgled the shop of Messrs. Karanjia and Company at No. 172, Hornby Road, on the night of the 25th August, 1924.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th September, 1924.
20625

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC MEETING

COTTON EXCISE DUTIES

A MEETING convened under the auspices of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held on THURSDAY, September 11th at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to urge the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duties.

Representatives from all Mills in India are expected to attend and the general public are cordially invited.

SIR JAMSHEDJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart, will preside.

T. MALONEY.
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.
20623

WANTED,

A REVENUE SUPERINTENDENT to supervise the Income of the Akola Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80—5—130. The post is permanent and pensionable.

Only those, who have University qualifications and thorough experience of Municipal Executive work, need apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th of September, 1924.

(Sd.) SHRIRAM SURAJMAL,
Chairman.
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Dated Akola, the 5th September, 1924.
20621

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1925, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1926.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic Age and in Post-Vedic Times down to the Institutes of Manu.
(ii) A Critical, Historical and Comparative Survey of the System of Administration of Justice of Muslim Law.
(iii) A Comparative Stuay of Constitutional Law with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1925, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three members to be chosen by the Faculty who will examine the same, and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to Press as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH.
Registrar.
Senate House:
The 19th August, 1924.
20611

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'able Court on TUESDAY the 16th day of September, 1924, at the hour of halfpast four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New No. 1806, New Survey No. 216 and Cadastral Survey No. 1883, Kalbadevi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3695, Street No. 58, New Street No. 85, and in the books of the Fazandar as No. 6 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Devji Nansey, on or towards the West and South by the property of Naraon Shamji and on or towards the North, by Cavel Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated, this 1st day of August, 1924.
(Sd.) C. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20429

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1924 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1924, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent up on the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all Murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C20441

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MOJE SAI TUKDI KURLA. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3388 of 1921.

Gokaldas Manji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Kanji Khusaldas and Others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein of the 27th day of September, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties, situated at Moje Sai Tukdi, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, will be sold in one lot as one entire estate by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. Kalidas Jutha, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1924, at the hours of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon at the Auction Rooms of the said Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendants abovenamed in the abovementioned Suit No. 3388 of 1921, in all pieces or parcel of Government land, ground with all buildings, structures, trees, mango trees, teak timber spendes and stones standing or lying thereon and with all the water, water courses, rights of ways and other easements, appurtenant thereto situate, lying and being in the Village of Moje Sai Tukdi, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres 49.39½ gunthas.
acres 49.39½ gunthas.

All the said several pieces of land forming one plot and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on the East by Oshar Tank and Hill, on the West by the full ground and Hill, on the North by the Hill, and on the South by the boundary line of the village of Pawayre.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

A RARE AND GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, ZAMINDARS AND MILLIONAIRES.

A BONA-FIDE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION TO TAKE PLACE AT POONA, ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 11 A.M. (S.T.).

The extensive and very valuable landed estate, widely known in Poona as "Modi Bagh," comprising of a large commodious two storied Bungalow, recently extended and renovated, containing spacious Drawing Dining, Bed and Bath Rooms, open on all sides with all other appurtenances, such as a large detached "Villa" consisting of Drawing, Dining, Bed and Bath Rooms, Kitchens, stables, garage, coach-house, cattle-shed and servants quarters, with an extensive compound and surrounding lands, admeasuring 12 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabouts suitable as a building site, two large pucca-built wells with permanent water, together with a number of Toddy, Mango and other fruit trees standing thereon, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th day of September, 1924, at 11 (eleven) o'clock a.m. Standard Time.

The premises are fitted throughout with water taps and the property is eminently and appropriately suitable for Rajahs, Zamindars, Noblemen, Councillors, Ministers and Millionaires.

The property is situated in the best and fashionable locality on the main Ganeshkhind Road, opposite the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata and in very close proximity of the Government House.

For further particulars, etc., apply to Mr. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, "Modi Bagh" Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, or to Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Gashwala, "Ormsby House," Ormiston Road Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

TENDERS WANTED.

The Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee, will receive sealed tenders for the following unserviceable stores which may accumulate up to 13th September, 1924, the quantity being approximate and liable to fluctuation.

Tents Private Flies No. 300, Tents Private Walls No. 600, and 160 lbs. Flies No. 150, Canvas plain cwt. 20, Dhurries approximately 6 by 3 No. 400.

"Tenders should be submitted with earnest money of Rs. 500 to reach the Chief Ordnance Officer by Noon, FRIDAY, 12th September, 1924, and marked "Tender for Unserviceable Stores."

Any further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 9th September, 1924.
R2

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of high class made-to-order household furniture, piano by Boyen and Co., Berlin, Schonberg—Singer sewing machine, complete set of all steel office equipment such as file cabinets, large steel cupboards, Austrian safe, Oliver typewriter, rich glass, crockery and best plated ware, etc.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 14th day of September, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the day and time mentioned above at Rachel Lodge, 2nd floor, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near Taj Mahal Hotel, solid teak and blackwood Household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, large sideboard, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, Cottage piano by Boyen and Co., Schonberg, complete steel office equipment, watch repairing table, solid brass and iron single and double beds, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, electric lamps, large and small copper boiler cooking utensils, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, door curtains, bead chicks.

Property of T. Fetterle, Esq.

Property on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

Under instructions from E. Holt, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4860 of 1923, (Brooks and Doxey (1920) Ltd. vs. M. Nagerseth and Sons), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

One Drawing Frame and six Twist Ring Spinning Frames.

For further particulars apply to Brooks and Doxey (1920), Ltd., at Shah-i-Bagh House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT CHOWPATI NEAR BABOOLNATH TEMPLE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpati Sea Face, next to the Baboolnath Temple, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, carpets, Chesterfield suite, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofa, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stand, meat-safe, utensils, ice box, phonograph, cycle, etc., etc.

The property of E. Hargrieves, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th September, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24972.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 SCRIPP'S BOOTHS MOTOR CAR.

By order of Messrs. Gordon and Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their office at 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

1 Scripp's Booths Motor Car No. 4404, Bom. Z, 5 seater, 6 cylinders, in running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL OUR PARSI PATRONS!

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

Special PATETI Week Drama

UNIVERSAL JEWEL DE LUXE PRODUCTION

"THE LAW FORBIDS"

6 Reels featuring the winsome

BABY PEGGY

and an all-star cast. A special instructive and entertaining Drama that every MAMMA-PAPA-DAUGHTER-SON-SISTER-BROTHER ought to see—nay must see!

The Programme includes a 2-Reels Century Comedy "Own A Lot" featuring

HARRY SWEET

and the famous lovely

CENTURY BEAUTIES

To-Night, 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8.45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

PATHE-CINEMA ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

MATINEE TO-DAY 4 p. m.

MATHESON LANG AND ISOBEL ELSOM IN DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK

A thrilling historical romance of the great North Road. A story telling of those splendid adventurous days when chivalry reigned and even highwaymen were gentlemen. Matheson Lang and the beautiful Isobel Elsom are seen at their best in this magnificent screen play.

FELIX THE CAT

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices:

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY At 10 p. m. only.

The Story of the Ages

"ROMEO & JULIET."

TO-MORROW At 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

GRIFFITH'S INCOMPARABLE GEM.

"WAY DOWN EAST."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"SOUTHERN LOVE"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"THE KID."

TO-MORROW At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S GREAT MASTERPIECE,

"TREASURES OF HEAVEN."

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Majestic Film's Masterpiece

ATMABAL OR SUNDER KAMDAR

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK

Presents

KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

"NARSINH - MEHTA"

Daily Four Shows: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The depression near Agra is weakening and the monsoon has strengthened in Deccan and Gujarat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Rajputana, and the Konkan, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur the West a United Provinces, the North West Frontier Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Orissa, East United Provinces and South East Madras.

Chief amounts are: Tavoy and Moulmein two inches; Rangoon and Bassein three; Minbu and Jessore one; Chaibassa and Cawnpore one and a half. Mainpuri three; Dalhousie, Ajmer and Nagpur one; Ratnagiri one and a half; Sholapur and Hyderabad (Deccan) two; Parbhani, Hanamkonda and Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast. Extension in upper Burma.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 8th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 8th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 8th Sept. 1923.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	In. Ct. 0 50	In. Ct. 42 21	In. Ct. 64 16	In. Ct. 59 29
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 50	49 18	59 57	61 41
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 56	45 24	59 80	64 25
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 30	49 30	64 82	57 30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 7.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.818 inches

Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2 „
Dew Point	75.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	90% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	82.0 „
Minimum	77.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, WSW, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	134 miles
Fall of Rain	0.29 inches
Total fall during month	2.37 „
Do. do. year	42.00 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 8th Sept.	0.21 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
M.	8	8	18	25	10	8	13	30	20	6
		20	10	24	7		—	—	—	—
Tu.	9	10	2	26	7	9	1	29	17	7
		22	7	25	2		14	43	19	6
W.	10	10	44	28	3	10	3	32	16	6
		22	55	27	1		16	21	17	5
Th.	11	2	59	28	9	11	4	25	16	1
		14	55	27	10		17	2	16	7
F.	12	4	1	26	9	12	8	48	19	1
		15	50	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sat.	13	5	20	26	1	13	9	56	20	2
		17	7	25	6		22	25	17	6
Sun.	14	11	56	28	9	14	5	40	16	2
		—		—			18	8	15	10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 48m.
Sept 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 25m Sunset 6h. 47m.
Sept 11 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 25m; Sunset 6h 46m.
Sept 12 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 25m. Sunset 6h. 45m.
Sept. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 26m., Sunset 6h. 44m.
Sept. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m
Sept. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 43m
Sept. 16 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 42m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.52" of rain, Mainpuri 2.52" and Cawnpore 1.28". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. The air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was below normal except at Allahabad, where it was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 1.20' of rain, Jaipur 0.23", Mount Abu 0.25" and Jodhpur 0.13". Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in excess in the latter area. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana and at Bikaner; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 0.33" of rain, Ahmedabad 2.32", Deesa 0.82" and Indore 0.33". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and in Cutch humidity is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.68" of rain, Nagpur 0.93", Chanda 0.70", and Raipur 0.74". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Chanda. Temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.50" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.61" and Karwar 0.25". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 82deg.0 (3deg. below normal) and the lowest 76deg.2 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.58" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.11", Sholapur 1.87", Nizamabad 0.60" and Hyderabad 1.88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in air is almost normal. Temperature was as usual.

General Remarks.—The depression over the west United Provinces, which is now filling up, has again caused nearly general rain there and in east Rajputana. The monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country and has extend rainfall into Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the east Central Provinces, Gujarat, east Rajputana and the west United Provinces, and local in the e United Provinces, west Rajputana, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Masulipatam 1.35" and Trichinopoly 0.15".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th September 1924 issued from Simla

The Bay depression has moved to the neighbourhood of Agra, and the monsoon has strengthened in Rajputana and weakened in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the east United Provinces, Rajputana, the east Central Provnices and the Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, the west United Provinces, the Northwest Frontier Province and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the north Puniab, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report were:—Port Blair two inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein three; Rangoon two; Dibrugarh one; Burdwan one and a half; Dinajpur, Sambalpur, Chaibasa one; Darbhanga three; Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Murree two; Pendra one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	..	8.06	4.78	+3.28
Rawalpindi	..	22.25	20.44	+1.81
Lahore	..	13.99	13.68	+0.31
Hissar	..	6.69	9.92	—3.23
Ambala	..	18.44	20.77	—2.33
Delhi	0.05	19.08	19.46	—0.38
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.52	20.62	21.12	—0.50
Mainpuri	2.52	30.66	20.54	+1011
Jhansi	..	37.55	29.11	+8.44
Cawnpore	1.28	42.16	27.33	+1422
Allahabad	..	33.33	30.35	+2,98
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.13	—0.63
Karachi	..	2.25	5.67	—3.42
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	1.20	17.09	16.90	—0.19
Jaipur	0.23	27.08	19.76	+7.32
Kotah	..	38.75	23.0	+1575
Mount Abu	0.25	57.49	52.07	+4.82
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.10	12.19	—7.09
Dwarka	..	3.64	11.92	—8.28
Veraval	0.06	11.89	15.77	—3.88
Rajkot	..	21.96	22.01	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	..	8.12	16.88	—8.76
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.33	38.23	34.16	+4.07
Ahmedabad	0.32	22.37	24.04	—1.67
Deesa	0.82	26.04	21.32	+5.32
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	24.07	23.80	+0.27
Indore	0.33	27.88	25.31	+2.57
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	48.13	44.67	+3.46
Saugor	0.08	31.46	36.36	—4.90
Hoshangabad	..	32.45	39.32	—6.87
Khandwa	..	21.30	22.31	—1.01
Akola	..	25.80	22.51	+3.29
Amraoti	0.68	17.03	23.63	—6.00
Nagpur	0.93	24.21	37.12	—1291
Chanda	0.70	26.39	39.48	—1309
Raipur	0.74	24.75	39.21	—1446
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.50	42.21	59.44	—1723
Ratnagiri	1.61	89.69	86.71	+3.98
Mormugao	0.03	83.71	79.65	+4.06
Karwar	0.25	108.73	100.55	+8.18
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.58	14.01	13.54	+0.47
Ahmednagar	0.11	10.27	12.94	—2.67
Poona	0.01	14.40	16.44	—2.04
Sholapur	1.87	12.72	16.00	—3.28
Bijapur	0.01	5.72	9.57	—3.85
Belgaum	0.03	40.89	35.26	+5.63
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	14.49	18.67	—4.18
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.60	23.33	29.29	—5.96
Hyderabad	1.88	22.08	19.54	+2.54
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.08	123.75	99.87	+2388
Calicut	..	132.19	81.97	+5022
Cochin	..	121.22	66.44	+5478
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.06	27.75	17.58	+1017
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	1.35	16.75	19.90	—3.15
Bellary	..	8.11	7.25	+0.86
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Madras	0.04	?	11.84	?
Bangalore	..	14.87	14.39	+0.48
Coimbatore	..	20.83	4.63	+1620
Trichinopoly	0.15	7.28	8 12	—0.84
Negapatam	..	4.84	8.03	—3.19

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, September 10.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 52.
FOR JUDGMENT.

58-24—1379-21—Motichand and D, Mukanchand Balia v Sobhagmal Gianmal, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

7261-23 Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.
ADJOURNED MOTION.

535-19—Shamrao M and H. Nemchand Manecki chand and another v. Anant Narayen Deudaliker, M B Chothia and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.

1009-25—Matubhai J and D. The Bank of Morvi Ltd. v Kakalbhai Jesingbhai, Pramanlal and H.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

389-24—Shamrao M and H. Nemchand Maneckchand v Maganlal Nanchand and Co, N D Bhatt.

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapurbai widow v Laxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyab Miaji and ors v Suleman Somji and ors.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Hari Shanker Ladharam and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

2498-24—Payne and Co, Sakur Hasham and anr v Sorabji Muncherji Doctor, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulam Husein A Moorarji v Alimahomed Jafer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peermahomed and ors v Yeshawant Deorao Deshmukh.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand v Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsi D and Co.

3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Zaveri v Durji Moti Tricum and anr, Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulhabhoy Kadarbhai Nimakwalla v Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and ors, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhutt v Panachand Manchand Javeri, Dastur and Co.

2090-24—Andrade and Co, Ramkrshna Raoji Javle v Vishnu Ananta Rayakar.

2092-24—Manilal H and Co, Shamji Goplaji v Kamrudin Yakuballi and ors.

2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai widow v Krishnarao Sunderrao and ors.

2625-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanalli v Jehangir Cowasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.

2646-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mancherji Pallonji Contractor v Haji Abdulla Jani Hason, Edgelow G W and Co.

2651-24—Parelkar and R, Vijpal Samat v Amritlal Chaganlal.

2652-24—Thakoredas and D, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Mahomed Saleh Abdul Gani, N D Bhatt.

2691-24—Andrade and Co, Dawoodbhai Sulemanji v Paulo Mariano de Souza, Daphtary F and D.

2050-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotam Vallabhdas v Shrimat Appa Saheb Sidhraj Pawar.

2136-24—Dastur and Co, Abdulalli Ahmedji v Abdulhusein Tyaballi Bengali and anr.

2373-24—Merwanji K and Co, Shaikh Adam Husanalli Vasi v Usufali Alibhai Haveliwalla, Jamsetji R and D.

S. C Ct. 644/7331-22—Edgelow G W and Co., Sorabji Rustomji Subedar v R H Patuck, Shroff and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2632-23—Bhaishanker K and G. Achratlal Harilal and another v. Sadanad Ramkrishna, Dikshit M and C.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

472-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji Mehante, P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji R and D.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIGNER'S REPORT.

720-16—Dabholker and J. N H Moos v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Merwanji K and Co., Edgelow G W and Co. Pochha and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.

1751-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand Manilal Mohanlal, Ferreira and V

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam, Messrs. Chundulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

2440-19—Motichand and D, Kasturchand Sakalchand v. Sha Nathalal Hakanchand and others, Dharamsi D and Co., N C Dalal and Co.

1332-17—Amir and D, Waman Gopal Wadeker v Govonda Venkayaya Demoori Varoo and another, Malvi M R and Co.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H J. Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow v Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and others, Patell and E, Payne and Co.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

1961-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Gordhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal Th and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D. Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M. Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D, Gopaldas Tricumji v Dayal Shamji and others.

967-19—Manchershaw and N. Manilal Valji v Hathibhai Ishwarbhai and others, Motichand and D.

1955-24—Matubhai J and M. Chooharmal Kimatram v Lalji Ghelabhai and Co. Payne and Co.

2323-24—Smetham B and L. N H Moos, Fatma Begam widow, N C Dalal and Co.

3350-21—Wadia G and Co., The Bank of Tai wan Ltd v Miraimal Motilal and Co. Shaw and Co. Edgelow G W & Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.
LONG CAUSES.

702-22—Pandia and Co. Kulsumbi widow and another v Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Ali and others, Dabholkar ond Co.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein Mahomed Sayed Mulla and others v Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

4698-22—Raghvaya N and Co., Cheniram Jasraj v Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakoor, Manchershaw and N.

4792-22— Do. Do. Do.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.
TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-22—In Re Sua Jesinglal Javerbhai deceased v Payne and Co., Soorajmal Javerchand, Bai Champabai widow, Soorajmal and Co.
SHORT CAUSE.

2514-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., The Central Bank of India Ltd. v Pestonji S. Hormusji and Sons and another.

2776-21—Daphtary F and D. The Killachand Mills Ltd. Ambaram Motiram Khandwalla and Chh.

1616-22—Payne and Co, Patell Jivraj Lalubhai, Bhagwandas Goculdas and others, Mulji Th and Co.

2094-22—Amarchand and M, Jiwanchand Dharamchand, Ardeshir Jamsedji Bomanji Vakil and others.

2476-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sheth Gadmalji Serimalji Ladha, The G I P Railway Co, Little and Co.

2581-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhay H B Jeejeebhoy, Jamsedji S Khodayji, Unwallawalla P and P.

2746-22—Hiralal and Co, Damodar Sauntaram Yande, The National Democrate Publishing Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

855-22—Dastur and Co, Mahomed Bawla Fatmabai widow, Unwalla P and P.

S C Ct 1225/2272-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Umer and Co, Lalubhai Jivanji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.

2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narotamdas and Co v Gordhandas Hirji and anr, Shah and Ch.

2390-22—Mulla and M, Abdul Kayum Kikabhai Gandhy v Hussinbai widow, and another, Shamrao M and H.

2339-22—Patell and E, Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

5165-23—Little and Co. A J Von Wulfind v D H Jeevandas, Madhavji and Co

4267-21—Mehta L and Co., Hari Keshav Ekbote v Bhupatrai L Ozu, Edgelow G W and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikachand Tejmal, Madhowji and Co.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1018-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Ahmadally A Tohia, Jhavery and Co.

809-22—J P Wallace and Co, India International Co. v Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons, Wadia G and Co.

2271-24—Mermanji K and Co, Ibrahim Abdally Shamsudin v John E Minnitt Lt and another, In Person.

2431-24—Andrade and C, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd. Kazi Moloobhay and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.

2263-24—Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Merwanji K and Co.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2451-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Khimji Dolaji and Co. Raghunath Tulsiram and another.

1848-24—Rele and Co, Karsondas Ladak v Maganlal Purshotamdas, Mohile P and G.

740-24—Purnanand C and J, Jamnadas Maganlal Kinarwalla v Chhotubhai Dayalji Desai, Thakoredas and Co.

2251-24—Pocha and Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed v Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

1331-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Shanker Vithal Patki, Divekar and B.
LONG CAUSES.

3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.

2581—Payne and Co. F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholkar and J., Pocha and Co., Edgelow G W and Co., Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

99-24 Ferreira and V, Revarain Ajaram v. Bhagseth Balseth and another, Rustomji and G.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1735-24—Thakoredas and D, Dayal Tahan v Dayal Manjibhai, Kanga and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

5625-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dandbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Ramphagat, v Magniram Delvalal, Manubhai and Co.

1645-22—Mulla and M. Mistry Nanji Madhawji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

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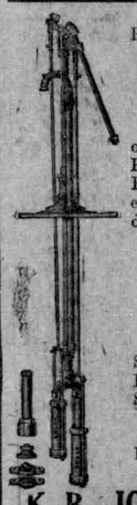

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COMMERCIAL.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

August 20.

With the position still very uncertain trading has been a difficult matter, and it is surprising under the circumstances that so much business gets through. That a bearish feeling exists is perfectly clear.

Buyers of cloth are looking and, of course, are hoping for lower prices. If stocks of cloth abroad were anything like comfortable they would no doubt hold off altogether. They apparently cannot afford to do that, but they do the next best thing—namely, limit purchases as far as possible. Even shippers, however, do not look forward to getting the full benefit of any drop that may occur in the raw material. They know, at any rate, that they will be up against a strong effort on the part of spinners and manufacturers to improve margins.

Inquiry for cloth is remarkably well maintained. It is not uncommon to find individual manufacturers who have given over a score of prices in a single day. Calcutta is forwarding a lot of inquiry for grey shirtings and dhooties, but sales of note have been isolated. It is encouraging to learn that dealers abroad show more disposition to bring offers nearer to the costs of production. Demand for mulls, nainsooks, and jacconets for bleaching is being met with from Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, but there has been no weighty movement so far. The gradual recovery in the value of the rupee is very welcome. A return to the level of a short time ago would do much to bridge existing differences

Not much business is being done for China at this moment, but here and there the sales of bleaching cloths have been reported for that outlet and for Singapore. Egypt has not been as active as last week, and the Levant has been inclined to hold aloof since Monday's slump. There is, however, a considerable inquiry from both ouuets and also for Persia. A moderate South American demand is reported, but African outlets are less prominent. A small miscellaneous business goes on for home consumption, and trade is still being done in poplins for the United States.

Stocks of various counts of American yarns have practically ceased to exist. There is already difficulty in obtaining delivery of certain counts of weft, and it is feared that the situation in this respect will grow much worse before the Oldham Wakes are over. Where prompt delivery has been wanted this week spinners have been able to improve margins. Buyers of Egyptian yarns are moving slowly in the hope of a drop in prices in the early future.—"M. G. Commercial."

JUTE.

DUNDEE, August 20.

Buyers of raw jute have at last been forced to enter the market in quantity Having held back for so lang, they now see the price of raw material advancing beyond the already inflated figures. At the middle of the financial week raw jute increased in price by a pound a ton. It has been difficult to assess the quality of the crop, and this has afforded a rare field for speculation. many thunders have been made, and those who bought early have been justified.

The manufacturing sections of the trade are bestirring themselves. The United States and the Argentine are calling loudly for hessians, but the demand is for early delivery, which cannot be guaranteed by many firms, who already have their hands full at lesser rates than those which now prevail. What is mostly needed is the 10oz. 40in. variety. Large quantities of sacking and tarpaulin are still being asked for.

Throughout the week the yarn market has been much stronger, and many transactions have taken place. Most firms have a good deal of business on their books.

Prices: Raw jute: First mark actuals, August/September £34 10s.; Red SCC, £32; Daisee 2, £32/10s.; Tossa 2, £35; Tossa 3, £33; mixed cutting, £19. Jute yarns: 8lb. cops, 5 (3/4d.); spools, 5.13 (3/5d.); sacking chains, 4.94 (4 15/16d.) hessian chains, 5.13 (5 1/8d.) Chested hessians: 11 por. 10 1/2 oz 40in., 4.63 (4 5/8dd); 10 por. 10oz. 40in. 4.38 (4 3/8d.); 9oz. 40in., 4 8oz. 40in., 3.88 (3 7/12d.) and 3.63 (3 5/8d.); floorcloth, 8.13 (8 1/8d).

COAL.

CARDIFF, Aug. 19.

The coal market continues to exhibit an improving tendency, and under the lead best qualities, which are meeting a demand substantially greater than has been experienced for several months, signs of gathering strength are evident throughout.

Export demands show an appreciable revival, French, Italian, and South American requirements having considerably broadened during the past week, while from coaling stations and other directions business flows at a faster pace. Seasonal expansion in inland demands is also evident, and, with most collieries actively engaged, prices are hardening.

Animated conditions prevail in the admiralty group with best qualities scarce and firm for the balance of the month. Quotations are around 29s. a price which buyers are more ready to concede. Second grades are stronger at 27s., 6d., and collieries are better engaged than for two months. Dry coals lack vigour, but display a better tone at 26s.—27s., bests and 25s. 6d.—26s. ordinaries. Business for Monmouthshire coals has registered a satisfactory expansion, and, with order-books quietly filling, prices of best qualities have advanced. Black Veins are good 27s.—27s. 6d., with Western Valleys 26s. Easterns are steadier at 24s.—25s. 6d. Smalls are in better demand. Best steams are firmer at 17s.—17s. 6d. Good bunkers 16s. 6d.—17s., and cargo brands offer less freely at 14s.—16s.

Coke is in moderate request, with foundry grades steady at 52s. 6d. Patent fuel is quiet and stationary at 27s. 6d.—29s. 6d.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16.71
Christiania	32.35
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	23.63
Warsaw	23.20
Prague	148.75

London, Sept. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.00
,, ,, in Germany 18,730,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 100,05

New York, Sept. 6.

Demand Bills 4.43.62

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 24½

GOLD.

Bombay Sept, 8.

Ready:—24-4-3

Vaida. Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 24-4-6			24-4-6
Asho 24-5-6			24-5-6

Tej Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—5—6
Asho 0—10—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

Ready:—81-2-0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa 81-4 0		81-3-0	81-3 0
Asho 81-8-0		81-7-0	81-7-0

Tej Mandi.
Bhadrwa 0—10—0
Asho 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool. Sept. 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	14.38	—.01
October	14.02	—.01
November	13.85	—.06
January	13.85	—.02
March	13.86	—.04
May	13.87	—.03
Egyptians:—		
January	18.80	—.05

METAL REPORT

London, Sept 6.

Tin Block £258 7/8

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 8.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September. 8.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		63	0	0
Panchtoka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		65	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4..		60	0	0
,, ,, ,, to 1 ..		58	0	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1-4		67	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Sept. 8.

(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	a.	p	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	50	0	0	7	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49	0	0	7	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	51	0	0	7	13	6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni ..	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	2	0	12	10	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	2	0	13	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13	1	0	13	9	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12	12	0	13	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85	0	0	17	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar '75-25 ..	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	76	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, Black	72	0	0	15	0	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	6	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	81	0	0	..		
Rapeseed	9	8	0	9	12	0
Barley	42	0	0	6	8	0
Cottonseed	90	0	0	18	7	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	41	0	0	6	0	0
Forward.	Rs.	a	p.			
Wheat, May	8	0	6			
Wheat Sept.	7	9	9			
Linseed, May	13	9	9			
Linseed, Sept.	13	9	6			
Groundnuts, D/J ..	72	8	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho.	93	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16	10	0			
Gujarat castor seed Vaishkh	72	0	0			
Cotton seed D/J	5	11	0			

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

August, 20.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 13th instant amounted to £126,488,630 as compared with £126,488,200 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small quantity of gold was available here this week and it was not sufficient to fill all orders for the Far East.

The following figures show the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of July 1924:—

Netherlands imports £16,038 exports £1,900; Belgium exports 7,854; France imports 382 exports 2,540; West Africa imports 102,443 exports 4,626; Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas exports 10,232; United States of America imports 16,105 exports 3,283,454; Central America and West Indies imports 950; Various South American countries imports 564; Rhodesia imports 29,880; Transvaal imports 3,912,506; British India exports 840,876; Straits Settlements exports 6,954; Other Countries imports 6,359 exports 3,826; Total imports £4,249,735; total exports £4,161,362.

The "Times of India" under date of the 26th ultimo states as follows:—

"The Indian Mining Federation, who consider the rise in sterling exchange a distinctly menacing factor to the Indian coal trade, have written to the Government of India that the situation calls for immediate action. .....Whilst the general opinion in Bombay is that exchange should be stabilised at 1s./1d. gold, the Mining Federation goes further and wants it at 1s./4d. sterling."

In connection with the above, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas of the Indian Legislative Council, has given notice of two important Bills aiming at the reversion of the exchange ratio to the old standard of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. The grounds for the proposed alteration of the law are set out as follows:—

The Indian Coinage Act (1906) was amended in 1920 in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Currency and Exchange Committee, and it was declared that the sovereign would be legal tender in India at the rate of Rs. 10 to the sovereign instead of Rs. 15 to the sovereign which had previously been the legal ratio. Experience of the past four years has now proved that the ratio recommended by the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee is unsuited to the conditions of this country as the exchange has been much more in the proximity of the old legal ratio than the existing legal ratio during all these years with the sole exception of 1919-20 when world conditions were abnormal everywhere. It is therefore proposed to reverse the legislation of 1920, and to restore the ratio that prevailed up to the date of that legislation.

SILVER.

The market is still affected by the fairly violent fluctuations of the U.S. exchange, not however, in a direct degree, that is to say, the price cannot be depended upon to go down necessarily with each movement of sterling depreciation or vice versa. The position is that the market keeps unsettled and the movements of the price are determined by the speculative views of operators. For instance, a considerable business has arisen from China whence on the same day buying and selling orders have come to hand. The market really consists mostly of speculative deals, governed by the various views held as to the future of the U.S. exchange. The Continent has again bought considerably, though sales have also come from that quarter. America is not a free seller (doubtless for reasons indicated in the succeeding paragraph) and the tone of the market—apart from the tendency of the price to vacillate—continues sound.

The following extract is from the "New York Commercial":—"The Webb-Pomerene law prohibits any export association formed under it from 'artificially or intentionally' affecting prices within the United States, or to 'substantially lessen competition' there. But as American producers export 80 per cent, while domestic consumption is only about 20 per cent of the domestic and foreign silver coming each year on the New York and United States markets, an export pool would necessarily control both the world and domestic prices. This, in the view of the Department of Justice, whose opinion on the question was sought, would make an export pool's operations illegal. To meet this situation in the silver industry, the law would have to be amended, which is regarded as altogether unlikely. Another peculiarity of the silver smelting business, works against an export pool. Unlike copper, the silver smelter buys outright and is the titular owner of all silver and gold in ores. It pays the mine on the basis of the full market price and gold in ores. The smelter cannot afford to risk 'carrying' the metal, it must retain liberty of action to sell each day at the market price its intake. An export pool would prorate sales and destroy such liberty of action and would compel 'carrying' the metal. This was one cause of the withdrawal of many members of the Copper Export Association. The leading copper and silver interests are identical. It has been proposed to meet this difficulty by having the mines 'carry' their own silver, as the leading mining companies do with their copper, and to sell through the central agency. It was further proposed by a United States Senator to help the mines and refer 'carry' their product, to amend the Federal Reserve Act of 1917 so as to make not only acceptances for warehoused silver rediscountable, but also notes secured by warehouse receipts stored (unsold) silver."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

	July 22.	July 31.	Aug. 7.
Notes in Circulation	17481	17624	17623
Silver Coin and bullion in India	8110	8257	8258
Silver Coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and buillion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government.)	5739	5735	5733
Securities (British Government)	1400	1400	1400

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th August.

The stock in Shanghai on the 16th instant consisted of about 42,000,000 ounces in sycee 45,500,000 dollars, and 1,910 silver bars, as compared with about 42,000,000 ounces in sycee, 45,500,000 dollars, and 1,910 silver bars on the 9th instant.

Quotations:—

August 14th 33.15/16d. cash 33.15/16d. Bar silver p. oz., std., 2 mos. 91s/1d., Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

August 15th 33.3/4d. cash 33.3/4d. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 2 mos. 90s/8d., Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

August 16th 33.5/8d. cash 33.5/8d., Bar Silver p. oz., std., 2 mos. nil.

August 18th 33.13/16d. cash 33.13/16d. Bar Silver p. oz., std., 2 mos. 91s/—d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

August 19th 34.1/16d. cash 34.1/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std., 2 mos. 91s/7d. Bar Gold p. oz fine.

August 20th 34.5/16d. cash 34.5/16d. Bar Silver p. oz., std., 2mos. 92s/3d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

Average 33.916 cash 33.916 Bar Silver p. oz. std., 2mos. Average 91s/3.8d. Bar Gold p. oz., fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

INDIAN BANKING.

Replying to the address given to him recently by the Indian Merchants of Rangoon, Mr. Pochkhanawalla, thanked them and said:—

Indigenous Banking, has just emerged from its infancy. It is now thirteen years since the Central Bank of India Ltd., was started and the history of the Central Bank is practically the history of the growth of indigenous banking. The Bank emerged from the ordeal of 1913 unscathed, and ever since, it has been our endeavour as a national institution to promote the Banking habit among the people and the measure of our success is to be found in the large number of satisfied customers that we have. Every indigenous Bank has certain duties to fulfill towards its shareholders, depositors and the public. It has to see that its shareholders earn a decent profit on the moneys they have invested in the concern and that they do not run more than the ordinary risks of business. The interest of the depositors should be always before the eyes of the Bank authorities as they are the trustees of the funds deposited with them. To the public the Bank owes the duty to help financially the trade and industries of the country. But the shareholders, the depositors and the public have also certain duties to fulfil in their turn to indigneous Banks if they really wish to co-operate in the building up of the prosperity of their country through indigenous Banks. The shareholder in a Bank is a partner in the concern and if he expects to get good returns on his investments therein, it is his duty to see that the Bank's business flourishes and that its progress is not hampered by persons who have their own axe to grind. In times of panic it is his special duty to stand by his own Bank.

It is the duty of a depositor that he should bestow the same care in the choice of his Banker, and place in him the same absolute trust, as he would in the case of his own doctor or lawyer. He should open dealings and deposit moneys with a Bank only after making careful enquiries and satisfying himself as to its stability and solvency and once the Bank is chosen he should place implicit faith in it and the management and not be taken off his feet at the first breath of suspicion or distrust in the market.

Very few people realise the overwhelming difficulties and responsibilities of the Managing Director of a big Bank. Te is generally looked upon as a very happy person who has lakhs and crores of rupees to dispose of just as he pleases. His position is not such a bed of roses. He is much maligned person and he and his Bank are entitled to protection from the attacks of interested persons.

He thanked them again for the appreciation his in the cause of Indian Banking.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report and Accountants for the period of 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1923:—

During the year 3,908 Life Proposals were received for sums aggregating Rs. 75,67,000. Of this number 3,238 were accepted and resulted in Policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 59,04,000. The remainder were either declined, or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The net annual New Premium Income represented by the New Life Business done in the year 1923 is Rs. 3,10,841-12. Claims on account of death have been presented for an aggregate Sum of Rs. 2,83,614 and a further sum of Rs. 2,55,101-12 became due in respect of Endowment Assurances matured.

The Life Assurance Fund including the amount placed to Investment Reserve Fund now amounts to Rs. 63,75,781-9-10 as compared with Rs. 54,32,404-7-3 at the beginning of the year. The Fund has therefore been increased during the year by the substantial sum of Rs. 9,43,377 2-7 a record in the history of the Company. The yield to the Company in interest on Investments has been Rs. 3,98,341-4-2 after deducting Income Tax and a further sum of Rs. 39,981 has been obtained as profit on sale of Securities for reinvestment of the proceeds at a higher rate of interest. The total sum of Rs. 4,38,322-4-2 constitutes the record increase of Rs. 1,19,462-11-1 over last year.

Re-valuation of the Company's Investments at Market Value as at 31st December 1923 shows a Life Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 2,57,409-6-10 only to be required. The Directors have decided however that the wise course is to maintain the Life Investment Reserve Fund at its present figure of Rs. 3,45,818 which shews an excess of Rs. 88,408 9-2 brought about in the improvement in value of the Stock Exchange Securities held by the Company. The economy in Management which brought the ratio of Expenses to Premium Income down to 27 per cent. in 1922 has been maintained and a further decrease to 26.3 per cent. for 1923 has been achieved. During the latter part of the year the Directors authorised the opening of a Fire Department in order to provide the Company's Life policyholders and others with the facility of effecting Fire Insurances with an old established and purely Indian Insurance Company and steady progress is being made in this new venture. At the commencement of the year the Directors instituted a Provident Fund Scheme for the benefit of the Staff to whom the arrangement will prove a boon in later years.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

Bombay, Sept. 8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	3	0
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Diamond Chula per lb, ...	1	5	6
Tata (Darji) per lb.	0	0	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6

Economic & Financial Review.

THE GANDHI ECONOMICS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

My review last week emphasising the economic aspect of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign synchronised with the great emphasis placed by Mahatma himself on the economic item of his propaganda. He has, it is true, from the very inception of the Non-Co-operation movement, made a complete synthesis between politics, social and religious reform and economics. As the movement developed greater and greater weight began to be attached to the economic aspect. It was thus at Bezwada that the nation was first called upon to bear the responsibility of fulfilling a definite practical programme and it was there too that the Spinning Wheel became embodied in the national programme and came to have its honoured place on the National Flag. The development of the economic side of the national movement culminated at Bardoli where the purely political programme was suspended as a sort of national penance for Chauri Chaura outrages and the economic and social programme was asked to be worked with full earnestness and conscientiousness. The last message of Mahatma before the massive gates of the Government prison closed upon him related to the economic items of the national programme and the first words he spoke to every visitor when he was lying on his convalescent bed had reference to the same aspect of the public life. This terrible earnestness of Mahatma cannot be appreciated by anyone who is not born and bred up in this land and has not felt the miseries of the teeming millions of this land. It is this dire hopeless misery, starvation, nakedness of his countrymen and countrywomen which has tortured Mahatma's heart and wrung out of this travail and agony his gospel of the Spinning Wheel The agony which Jesus Christ suffered in the Garden of Gethsemane was like the agony which Mahatma has suffered time after time on beholding the poverty and hopeless condition of the masses of the Indian people. He does not believe in a Swaraj or even in a fight for Swaraj which leaves out of account all this poverty. His visit to Bombay may be rightly considered to be the beginning of his campaign, not a campaign of fight but a campaign of love and service. He has spoken and written about the Spinning Wheel and Khaddar time after time but there was quite a new rapture, a new ecstasy in his words in Bombay when he spoke about these instruments of national reconstruction. There is but a faint boundary line between the highest joy and the highest sorrow and through the words of ecstasy of Mahatma one could discern the states of sorrow, the bitterness of disillusionment, sorrow at the stricken condition of his countrymen, disillusionment at the divisions in the camp and the country. Beyond this joy, this sorrow there was an evident warning for mediation as he said at Mandvi that he would, if he could not succeed in bringing about unity, devote himself to his Spinning Wheel and looking at the magic threads it gave out, trying to understand what message it gave. It is the poverty of the country which forms the background of Mahatma's canvas. The tragedy of the times is that since the time of that great political Rishi Dadabhai Nowroji no one has cared to study this problem. Many of us speak about it and write about it but it is more with a view to criticise the Government than with a view to probe to the very bottom of this poverty question. It must have been seen that many of our people actually shirk this question as we attempt to dodge a beggar who comes begging to our door. We do not like to see the festering sores of life and try ostrich like to shut our eyes to them, making believe that poverty in the country may not be after all so appalling as it is represented to be. Mahatma can never shut his eyes to sores, whether they be in the political life or in the social life or in the economic life. Hence he is stunned as he has probed to the very depths of Indian poverty. He has not shirked the problem and does not want to shirk it but he wants to grapple with it, cost it what it may. Western economics taught to our students year after year in colleges from one end of the country to the other end through cartloads of books have not carried us any nearer the solution. Principle and methods of Western economics are entirely different from those suited to this country. Western economics as prevalent at present are the bye-product of big business just as this itself was the product of Adam Smith and the Manchester School of Economics.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS.

What India wants is not a further dose of that economics which has played the principal part in exploiting her but an economics which will clothe and feed her men and women and stop this process of exploitation. The University Reform Committee is sitting in this City to consider reforms in the University. No reforms will be complete however without the Western economics being entirely abolished from the colleges. References may be made to it by Professors but only with a view to refute the pernicious principles in which it abounds—pernicious so far as India is concerned. Students fond of studying comparative economics may take it up just as students preparing for philosophy read books relating to philosophic systems of different countries. What is most important however is that it should be tabooed as an educational propaganda. What is surprising is that people who have protested in the past and are now protesting against teaching of the Bible in a Missionary College have no words of protest against their youths and consequently the whole future mind of the country being poisoned by a study of Western economics. We are told economics is a practical science. One should expect therefore attempts being made in a practicable way for removing the poverty of the country. The fact is that Western economics plays the part of a propaganda agent for Western manufacturers and merchants. These have no necessity for employing a large staff of propaganda agents for that work is done willingly and without any charge by the large army of Professors, lecturers and students.

ECONOMICS AND VILLAGES.

There are 800,000 villages in India as against about 8,000 towns and cities and yet we have got the habit of thinking, speaking and writing in terms of towns and cities. There are no industries in the country but all the industries are concentrated in towns and cities. Whatever banks there are in rural districts are meant only to take deposits and not to make advances and all this money is drained away to towns and cities, to develop them at the expense of villages or to be dissipated in wild speculation. Money is drained away and men are drawn away from villages where the ryots have to suffer from an enforced rest of several months. In some districts where there is a full rotation of crops peasants and their families have not any time hanging on their hands but otherwise they have got nothing else to do to supplement their slender income. It was all these masses of people who were using the Spinning Wheel and making every village a self-contained unit in the past. Mahatma wants to revive this condition as he feels that unless it is revived, the poverty will continue to be ever more and more grinding. Just imagine it! Sixty crores of rupees in the pockets of our agriculturists as a result of the revival of the Spinning Wheel and Khaddar! It will, besides stopping the imports of foreign piecegoods bring about the highly desirable benefits of organisation, self-reliance and self-confidence among the masses. The Charkha is not a fetish, as some people would have it. It is the very life and soul of our economics and if there are difficulties to be found in the way of its reinstatement in the national life it is only because our people are not able as yet to free themselves from the obsession of Western theories and views, forgetting that our political bondage is to a large extent due to our economic slavery and surrender to these very economic doctrines.

Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	12	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124 ;—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustan	12	10	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 8.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	9
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	3
,, ...	No. 42—2	1	13	0
,, ...	No. 20	1	2	6
,, ...	No. 32	1	6	6

LINSEED

London, Sept. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. sellers £22 1/4

Tone:—Quiet and easier on reported rains.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net

Raw Linseed Sept./Dec. sellers 41

Raw Linseed Buyers etc. Jan./April sellers 39 7/8

Linseed afloat 43000 tons.

W. I. A. A.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Western India Automobile Association, held on Wednesday, August 27th, at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, a letter read from Mr. J. A. Shillidy, Home Department, re: amendment of Rule 68 of the Motor Vehicles Rules, Bombay Speed limit for Pasarni and Khambatki Ghats, asking the Association to draw up a set of rules of etiquette for careful drivers and suggesting that members might assist the Police by reporting bad and inconsiderate driving. The Secretaries were instructed to forward this to the Traffic Sub-Committee for the attention and to write Mr. Shillidy informing him of the action taken.

H. H. Maharaja Holkar (Indore) and Mr. James Stanley Telley were elected ordinary members.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—THIRD DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE LANARK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ZEA	1
ISLAND LORD	2
DOLLARINA	3

THE LANARK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

GREEN MALT	1
GILRAY	2
STEEL BLUE	3

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

SCHOOL BOY	1
SCANDALOUS	2
MUSK RAT	3

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

GREENFINCH	1
CANTERBURY LAMB	2
FLAMING ORB	3

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

REDCOT	1
MARBY	2
RAKINGS	3

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

SHUMS	1
TARICK	2
CONFEDERACY	3

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MOZAN	1
SEA SPRAY	2
HISHAN	3

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

TREASURY	1
SAUCE	2
ROWARDENNAN	3

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

PICCOLO	1
STARSHOT	2
NIGHT WATCHMAN	3

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

WATERLOO	1
SILVER CLOUD	2
ANDOLIS	3

HORSES LEFT-IN.

1ST RACE STARTS AT 1-45 P.M.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000 A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Flaming Orb 9/10, Owen Roe 9/4, Scyphius 9/2, Greenfinch 8/5, Canterbury Lamb 7/9, Cintra 7/5, Whispering 7/4 and Wasp 7.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Harry Tate 9/9, School Boy 9/7, Bold Danby 9/4, Hatchford 8/13, Discobolus 8/13, French Briar 8/2, Musk Rat 7/7, Cap-a-Pie 7/6, My Realm 7/5, Scandalous 7/3, Stormont 7/2 and Siki 6/8.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Rakings 9/8, Redcot 9/8, Ludo 9/6, Crab Apple 9/5, Happy Times 9/3, Treddle 9/2, Duck Bird 9, Marby 8/13, Yenite 8/13 Red Quill 8/12, Pomme Anna 8/8, Blackwater 8/6, Prince Hamed 8/6, Cylian 8/4, Desert Gold 8/1, Krempion 8/1, Old Chris 7/9 Bathurst 7/8 and Fairie Knight 7/6.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Starshot 9/9, Murmansk 9/7, Night Watchman 9/3, Starboard 8/11, Count Palatine 8/8, Ship's Biscuits 8/5, Lomond Hills 8/5 Dugald Dalgetty 8/4, Dialect 8/1, Krishnakumari 8, Southern Beauty 7/1, Piccolo 7/9, Summer's Joy 7/6 and Etheldene 7/2.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Danzig 9/7, Tarvie 9/6, Divide 9/6, Green Malt 9/5, Bouillotte 9/2, Golden Fancy 9/2, Mist 9/1, Nurse Bobs 7/11, Gilray 7/11, Steel Blue 7/10, My Realm 7/9, Lucky Lad 7/6, Corisande 7/3 and White Dart 7/3.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Dugald Dalgetty 9/12, Unruly 9/11, Krishnakumari 9/10, Magical Mike 9/8, Dialect 9/8, The Minx 9/3, Dollarina 8, Daphnis 7/11, Lomo 7/9, Britomart 7/9, Zea 7/7, Island Lord 7/5 and Clyvern 6/9.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

The Count 9/9, Miss Evans 9/2, Harry Tate 9/2, Rowardennan 8/10, Spatchcock 8/10, Red Cross Boy 8/10, Treasury 8/5, Magical 8/1, Sauce 7/13, Carton Pierre 7/12, Magical Mike 7/11 and Rackle 7/10.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Dhareen 9/6, Mozan 9/6, Nazi 9/4, Sanderson 9/4, Squire 9/3, Mayiah 9/3, Mighty 9/2, Young Takreet 9, Maxim 9, Road 9, Egypt 9, Moscow 9, Musid 8/10, Hishan 8/10, Sea Spray 8/10, Amrin 8/10, Yildiz 8/10, Tamaran 8/10 and Caesar 7/12.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under.

Waterloo 9/6, Khundil 8/12, Andolis 8/9, Delyar Jung 8/9, Mahir 8/5, Anaiza 8/5 Moon 8/5, Silver Cloud 8/5, Taj 8/1, Safety 8/1, Summerton 8/1 and Mozan 8/1.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Commander 9, Shums 8/12, Security 8/11, Bismark 8/9, Summerton 8/9, Vazirulmulk 8/8, Bahadorjung 8/7, Sahoo 8/6 Kamel 8/4, Confederacy 8/3, Huntsman 8/2, Khataf 8/2, Dirrah 8/1, Kitchener 7/12, Tarick 7/11, Guinea 7/8, Baronet 7/7, Johur 7/6, Trafalgar 7/5 and Sinnan 7/4.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

A DULL OPENING.

GYMKHANA'S NARROW WIN IN EXTRA TIME.

Bombay Gymkhana (Lindop 2).	2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. (Hardie).	1 goal.

The opening match of the Rovers Football Tournament between the Bombay Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. was played on the Cooperage on Monday evening when the former won by the odd goal in three after a keen tussle and extra time play. After Saturday's Rugger Final, Monday's Football which was far below expectations, was uninteresting and the Gymkhana XI were unaccountably off-colour. Lowry at back was not always reliable and the Y. M. C. A. had a decidedly better half time than the Gymkhana. Dhittenburg is out of form and was sadly lacking in speed. With two new men in the attacking line, the Gymkhana ventured upon their first game and met with a rude shock when Hardie beat James. Innes on the left wing had very little to do. As a matter of fact, all the forward play was by Etherington and Gillespie. The former had most shots at the goal and the latter was responsible for some excellent runs down the right line.

The eleventh hour notoice of the usual Y. M. goalie McCarthy's inability to turn out gave V. Kelly of the R. F. A. a place between the sticks and he played an excellent game—perhaps better than McCarthy would have played in his "Jumpy" style. The R. A. M. C. boys who played for the Y. M. C. A. in the League, being booked for the Stan, the Young Men were obliged to look for a new set and they put their hands on a few fine players. Walts and Durkin, both new men played a sound game at back and the dashing efforts of the Gymkhana quintette were time and again neutralised by their neat tackles. The Y. M. C. A. were the first to score after 8 minutes' play and the Gymkhana equalised two minutes before half time. The second half brought no score and extra time had to be played for a decision. The Gymkhana went all out in the closing stages but Kelly cleared every shot.

The Gymkhana from the Band Stand end started the attack. Sparshott was detected offside. Gillespie shot at the post. The Young Men transferred play to mid-field. From Innes, Etherington obtained a cleapats which he send to Lindop but the last named who netted the ball was detected off-side.

The Y. M. C. A. sprung a surprise when after 8 minutes' play Hardie scored their only goal. James cleared a nasty one from but Hardie's drop shot found the net. The Y. M. C. A. had the better of exchanges for a while and Gardiner left alone by Lowry had a trying time. Taylor took a long shot without any result. The Gymkhana had no mean opponents for the Y. M. defence was far superior to what the expected to meet with. Sparshott got through once but fell over and Etherington's close shot struck the cross bar. In the next minute, a couple before lemon time came the equaliser. Gillespie centred to Etherington who was a bit slow and Lindop rushing out shot into the net.

The Young Men were at the Gymkhana goal again and it was after some time that the Wandby Load forwards were able to assert themselves. Sparshott changed place with Irvine who felt more comfortable in the attacking line, and the Gymkhana made strenuous efforts to secure the verdict. Etherington was most unlucky forward and his best shots either hit the bars or dropped into Kelly's hands. The Gymkhana forwards were all over the Y. M. C. A. defence for some time but failed to beat Kelly.

Though it was rather dark, the referee ordered a change over and in the extra time the Gymkhana went all out. The first period of the extra time produced no result. A good pace started the second half and Lindop scored the winning goal.

Teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

James, Lowry and Gardiner; Irvine, Whittenburg, and Hillman; Gillespie, Sparshott, Lindop, Etherington and Innes.

Y. M. C. A.

Kelly; J. Watts, and Durkin; Taylor, Hardie, Brown; Moorhans, Hill, Fox, McCarthy, and Chisholm.

Referee:—Mr. W. Godwin.

TO. DAY.

G. I. P. Parel Vs. Remnants (Hyderabad).

ST. LEGER RACING

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Saint Leger scratchings:—Bunslem at 11/30 this morning and Hurstwood.

FIRE AT MARINE STREET.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in the bungalow of Mr. J. A. Robinson, Carnegi-Road, Marine Street, Bombay. It appears a servant was drying clothes on a sigree when flames flared up and caught up other articles lying about. The Fire Brigade from the Fort immediately arrived on the scene and put out the fire in about 15 minutes. The local damage caused by fire is Rs. 2,000.

ST. LEGER.

RUN 10th SEPTEMBER 1924.

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J. B. BEATTIE & Co.,

CHANDERNAGOR Telegrams: "Handicap."

TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAH.

MR. DAS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Mr. C. R. Das in a statement to the Associated Press on the Tarakeshwar affair says:—

On the 13th of May I published the following statement: The Tarakeshwar affairs have already engaged the care and attention of the people of Bengal. Two issues, one immediate and the other of a far reaching character are involved in this momentous fight. Independent enquiries have confirmed the worst suspicions of the atrocities perpetrated. Should the present occupant be allowed to remain Mahant of this religious shrine? Are not the people and the vast properties attached to the temple and managed by the Mahant dedicated to the worship of God and care and comfort of pilgrims? These two questions must be solved. It now seems that any reasonable settlement with the present occupant on any of these issues is possible. The only remedy for the people is to offer Satyagraha. Will young men of Bengal shirk from the sacred duty?

(Message incomplete).

DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, Sept. 7.

A crowded meeting was held this afternoon when Mr. Piyus Kanti Ghose, on behalf of Swami Satchidananda, read out certain proposals regarding the method of settlement of the Tarakeshwar dispute. The Swami maintained that the Committee of Settlement should contain five representative Hindus of Hooghly District besides representatives of all organizations who have helped the Satyagraha movement and representatives of zamindaries belonging to Taraknath. The meeting accorded their unanimous assent to these proposals. Mr. Ghose added that a settlement should be made openly and the terms should be made public.

Mr. Anilbaran Roy who represented Mr. C. R. Das said that they were obliged by the circumstances to come to a settlement with the Mohunt. Unfortunately they could not please all parties and they could not hang Satis Giri and his disciples Provat Giri as the two Swamis wanted. Mr. Roy said Swami Satchidananda had written a letter which contained inaccuracies.

The Swami intervening said that there was no falsehood though some details might be incorrect

Proceeding Mr. Roy declared that Provat Giri would be mad the Mohunt and the zemindaries would belong to the Mohunt and Provat Giri as before. The Congress had first come to reform the Tarakeshwar Shrine but later on had been prevailed upon to take up the cause of the Mohunt's tenants as they were alleged to have been oppressed. If the Mohunt again oppressed the tenants the Committee would come to their rescue. Concluding Mr. Roy said that the Congress Party could not carry on the Satyagraha indefinitely and if the settlement was not accepted, the Congress Party would retire and others might carry on the Satyagraha if they liked.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY AT GURGAON.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

Daevadinpanah, Sept. 6.—On 4th instant, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab received addresses at Gurgaon from the District Board Banks Officers' Association, Local Town Committee and the Rewari Municipality. In a joint reply he recognised the uncertainty about Gurgaon District from the revenue point of view, for it had but a small share in the benefits of the canal irrigation, and regretted there appeared to be no present prospects of extending the canal irrigated area. He had every sympathy with the measures proposed in the addresses for improving the district, but he said as regards their request for large expenditure it would be difficult to make serious advance until a really scientific survey had been completed. Regarding the proposal for afforestation he said that Government did not contemplate considerable expenditure unless they could by legislation secure full control of the areas over which their operations would extend. Congratulating the representatives of the co-operative movement on the progress made, he expressed the hope that they should not stop with the creation of a large number of societies but should see that the societies were strong and could attract deposits from their members.

In reply to their request that the District Board and the Municipal Acts should be so amended as to enable those bodies to deposit their savings in a Central Bank, he said that a scheme for the creation of a provincial co-operative bank was ready and would shortly be announced.

His Excellency motored from Gurgaon to Delhi on the 5th instant and on the way he witnessed a ploughing competition by village teams at Palwal.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

ANNUAL PRIZE COMPETITION.

Four different Prize Examination Schemes have been announced by the League for College Students of Bombay, details of which are as under:—

Scheme No. 35 is meant for First Year students of Arts, Science and commerce.

Scheme No. 36 is meant for second year Students of Arts, Science and Commerce. Sheth Harjivan Valji has promised to pay Rs. 150 for the two above schemes.

Scheme No. 37 is meant for B.A. Junior Students of Arts, B.Sc., and B. Com.

Scheme No. 38 is meant for Senior B. A. Students of Arts B.Sc., and B. Com. Sheth Zaverchand Thackershi has promised to pay Rs. 50 for the above two schemes.

Final date for sending the forms for Registration is September 15th, 1924. Forms of Registration and other particulars may be had either from the Heads of Institutions or from the Office of the League.

GULBARGA RIOTING.

BASWANA TEMPLE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 8.

A new case was brought before the Riot Enquiry Commission this morning in connection with the damage of the Baswana temple in Mugdumapura. The first witness, Inspector Kasim Hussain, C.I.D., said that from his investigations he ascertained that on the evening of August 14th some twenty-five or thirty Mahomedans collected in front of the Baswana temple and some of them pulled down its 'kulus' and four 'baswanas' and destroyed them. They also pulled down two pillars on which the temple lamps used to be placed. They also broke the door of the sanctuary and took out an idol and a "ling". They broke the idol to pieces and threw away likewise the 'ling.' The six accused before the court charged with the damage were among the mob.

In his cross-examination, the witness said that the abduction of the Lingayat boy whose father was a convert to Mahomedanism was the cause of the Hindu-Muslim trouble in Gulbarga. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the riot the minaret of the Arak Bazar Mosque was in its proper place but about three hours later, the son of the Mozan of the mosque complained to him that it had been knocked down.

Questioned by the Court the witness said that about 2,000 Mahomedans assembled and when he and other officials tried to pacify them they wanted him to make instant inquiries. He asked them to give the name of the culprit and promised to arrest them but they would not listen to him and said it was a matter of religion and they would go to Surnabassappa temple and have their revenge.

Charges of desecrating holy places and trespassing were framed against eleven of the accused in the Conchan Basappa case before the Enquiry Committee this afternoon. Eleven out of 22 originally arrested were released and six of the accused allowed bail on a security of Rs. 200 in cash and Rs. 200 personal security.

In the Morgumma Buswana case, the charges framed were the same as above against 14 out of 24 originally arrested, the remainder being discharged. 9 accused were allowed bail as above.

HOWRAH RIOTING CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Sessions Judge of Alipur delivered judgment to-day in the case in which nineteen Mahomedans were charged with murder, grievous hurt and rioting. The case arose out of the dead body of a pig being thrown in a mosque in Howrah. This irritated the local Mahomedans, who attacked the Hindu houses. One Hindu had been killed and several had been wounded. The judge acquitted thirteen and convicted six accused three of whom were sentenced to two years' and three others to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. They were also fined Rs. 100 each, which, if realised, was ordered to be paid to the relatives of the murdered man.

KHADI SHOP TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

At the High Court Sessions to-day presided over by Mr. Justice Subrawardy, Basanta Kumar Bhenki and Santilal Chakravarti were placed on trial on charges of murder and culpable homiside. Both the accused were arrested in connection with the bomb outrage in a khaddar shop in Mirzapore Street on August 22, in which the shop proprietor Prasanna Kumar Banikya was killed and another man was severely injured. Before the jury was empanelled the defence counsel asked for a fortnight's adjournment to enable the accused to get the copies of records of the Magistrate's court. The officiating Advocate-General did not object to a short adjournment but he strongly objected to a long adjournment as in that case the object for which an early date for the trial was fixed would be defeated. The hearing was adjourned till Monday next.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In the share market jutes ruled easier in sympathy with a quieter jute and hessian market, the outside buying orders were at a minmum and profit takers were conspicuous. In coals a very limited besiness is reported. Gopalichuck being somewhat easier. In the miscellaneous the Indian Iron and Steel shew no change while Indian Wood Products maintain their advance with a fair enquiry. Bengal Aerating Gas shew a rise of about seven points. In teas Tedpores were wanted but the turnover gnerally is small. Cotton were firm and unchanged. Government securities were quieter with only a limited business passing. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent bonds 1933 Rs. 98, 6 per cent bonds 1930 103.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 14/14, Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 27/8, Dunbar 188, Kesoram 3/14.

Jutes:—Anglo India 385, Auckland 254, Bally 299/8, Clive 42/6, Fort William 389, Howrah 45/14, Hukumchand ord. 11, Kamarhatty 580, Kankinarrah 432/8, Kelvin 470, Lansdowne 523, Nuddea 49/8, Orient 215/8, Reliance. 59/12.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/14, Bhalgora 9, Burrakur pref. 101, Ghusick and Muslia 15/12, Gopalichuck 15/8, Lakura 19/8, Seetarampore 6/4, South Karanpura 12/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 67, Bengal Telephone pref. 9/4, Burn and Co., ord 114, Indian Iron and Steel 30 Marshall and Co., 3/12, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/4, Britania Biscuits 7/8, Indian Wood Products 5/12, Carew and Co., 78, Murree Brewery 117.

Tea Companies:—Dauracherra 11, New Samanbagh 35/2 New Purupbari 11, Sapoi 22/8, Tengpani 16/8, Teznore 12/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven sixteenth pence.

THE JUBBULPORE INCIDENT.

BRITISH SOLDIER UNDER ARREST.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Jubbulpore writes:—

In connection with the case of the European Soldier and the beggar woman at the Jubbulpore Railway Station already reported in the Press, I sent a person to the Civil Lines Police station to inquire about its further development. But a European Sergeant there roughly replied that the case had no concern with the enquirer and so he gave no information. Then I wrote to the District Superintendent of Police complaining about the reply of the sergeant and requesting him to furnish me with further information. He has very kindly sent the following report.

"A British soldier went with a motor ambulance to the Railway station to meet a sick officer who was expected by the after-noon mail.

An Indian woman was sitting outside the station close to where the ambulance stood. The soldier who was sitting inside the ambulance was seen to show the woman money and beckon her into the car. She got into the car. A boy saw the above and a second boy who cannot be traced at present told a constable on duty there who with another constable and a boy saw the woman lying on a stretcher and the soldier sitting there. Shortly after the curtains of the car were let down and a constable and the driver and a couple of others peeped in and saw the two in the act of inter-course. The cantonment Inspector was telephoned to and he went immediately to the station. In the meantime the woman was seen to fall out of the car and do up her clothes.

Up to this time there had been no shouting etc. and no crowd had collected but on getting out of the car she began to cry and state that she had not been paid the rupee promised.

The car was about to leave when the cantonment Inspector arrived and as several people had collected he took the parties to the G. R. Police station close by for the purpose of enquiry. The woman told the Inspector that the soldier had called her into the car and as he promised a rupee, she went and that he had had inter-course with her but had not paid her. She made no complaint of being raped, assaulted or hurt. Her statement was corroborated by several witnesses.

The woman is somewhat lame in one leg and appears to have something wrong with one arm. She is a woman who has been several times warned for soliciting and has been previously seen with soldiers. She is well-known to the local police.

She was taken to the Civil Lines Police Thana with a view to action under section 294 I. P. C. or 205 Mun. Act, but was allowed to go away after some 45 minutes as she was not arrested or put in the lock up.

The cantonment Inspector after taking the soldier's name etc., sent him back to the British Station Hospital and reported the matter to the military authorities. The soldier was placed under arrest and is now under arrest and the matter of his conduct is under enquiry by the military authorities.

No action is being taken against the woman."

After the receipt of the above, which does not materially differ from my report as regards the actual incident, I again made inquiries in the light of the things mentioned in the official report. Several persons at the Railway station including some of the Railway employees had nothing to say against the woman, nor did any body see the soldier showing money to her. It may be remembered that it was the time of the mailtrain when there is usually a large number of people at the station and several people were eye-witness to the whole affair.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER IN COURT

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Lyon of the Bombay C.I.D. placed Donald Baton a European, Engineer and Manager of Messrs Slough Motor Syndicate Ld. before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with criminal breach of trust in respect of motor accessories collectively valued at Rs. 900.

His worship remanded the case for further enquiries.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEAD BODY ON RAILS.

On Saturday at about 9 p.m. Karim Ali Bahadur, a Shunting driver of the G. I. P. Railway was shunting an engine near the Victoria Terminus C Cabin, at Carnac Bridge, when he saw an object in white clothes lying between the up and down lines. He sent his fireman, Shukhia Govind, to see what it was and he found a man lying dead. The Stationmaster at Victoria Terminus was informed, and the body was removed to the morgue for inquest. Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, adjourned hearing on Monday after recording formal evidence.

"TIRED OF LIFE."

Gulam Rasul a Mahomedan aged sixty years employed as a domestic servant of Mr. M. B. Padamji at Cherni Road was found hanging by his neck in his master's house on Sunday at 10 a.m. He had a turban cloth round his neck and the end of it was attached to a curtain ring on a pillar. The deceased was suffering from fever for the last eight days and had told that he was tired of his life. Mr. A. R. King Coroner held an inquest on Monday moring when the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

As previously announced the Poona A. V. Griha gave a public performance of its Mela specially for ladies on Friday evening, in the Kirloskar Theatre. Ladies from all respectable families attended the programme and the auditorium was quite full. The programme was remarkable owing to the variety presented. There were musical songs action songs, and historical ballads, sung by the young students of the Home. They showed a natural sense for music and could represent by feature and gesture the sense of what they sung. The songs were mostly religious and historical and absolutely free from party bias. The mela seems to served a two-fold purpose of public entertainment and larger education of the students themselves. The Home has arranged another free public performance of its mela only for gentlemen on Monday night at 8-30 p.m and for ladies on Tuesday evening at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year: Yezdejardi 1224: Banks closed

Rovers Tournament: G. I. P. Parel vs. Remnants, Hyderabad.

THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

Public meeting re. Cotton Excise Duty, the C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Bart., to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 4th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 6th instant.

LECTURE AT Y. M. C. A.

A lecture will be given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. by the Rev. J. R. Cuthbert M.A., on "The Church of the Reformation Period."

AKHIL HIND VADNAGARA NAGER PARISHAD.

The second meeting of the members of the above Parishad Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Mandal's Rooms, Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA.

The public performance of the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela will be performed to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when all persons interested in National Education, are invited to be present and to contribute their mite towards National Education. Tickets will be available from 7 p.m.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Managing Committee members of the Matunga Congress Committee (F Ward) and residents of Matunga are requested to send their yarn subscription for the month of August at Visrani Bhuvan, Matunga, (G. I. P.) on or before Thursday, the 11th instant for disposal to the A. I. Khadi Board.

MUSICAL CONCERT AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the South India Public and Residents of Bombay a grand musical concert will be held in the Depressed Classes Mission Hall at Poi Bavdi Corner, Parel, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) when Brahma Sri Radhakrishna Bagavathar of Srirangam, an expert and melodius musician will entertain in vocal music accompanied by Brahma Sri A. Narayan Ayer of Cochin for violin. A choice and special programme has been arranged. All are cordially invited to attend.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Kalbadevi Ganeshotsava Mandal Principal V. S. Puntambekar and Professor D. R. Gharpure will deliver lectures to-day (Tuesday) at Gurarji Gokuldas Hall (Cavel Street) at 6-30 p.m. There will be Bhajan by Vaishya Samaj Mela at 9 p.m.

BY THE BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha two Public Lectures will be delivered to-day (Tuesday) at the Morar Bag, Khattar Galli the first by Prof. S. M. Mate, M.A., of Poona at 6-30 p.m. and the second by Mr. Narayanrao Ganjal M.L.C., of Poona at 9.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

YARN SUBSCRIPTION FROM CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the elected Congress members to send their yarn subscription for the month of August at Krishna Building, Hornby Road Fort, on or before Thursday the 11th instant. The yarn should be properly hanked and labeled according to instructions circulated before the label should bear the name of the member, his serial number, the length and weight of the yarn and the date of delivery.

B. C. W. O. CARPENTARY CLASS.

In order to provide Catholic boys with a trade, the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation has opened a free Carpentry Class at the Gloria Church premises, Byculla, from the 1st September, 1924. All poor boys are provided with the necessary tools and are taught the craft under the supervision of a skilled mestry. The training covers plain and fancy carpentry. Apprentices are paid 4 annas a day and ingrements are given according to the work they turn out. After the boys have had sufficient training in the workshop, efforts will be made to secure suitable openings for them by the B. C. W. O. or they will be allowed to carry on and will be paid in proportion to the work they turn out in the workshop. English Education is also given to those desirous of taking advantage of it and for this purpose a class is held for an hour daily on the school premises. It is to be hoped that many of the boys will avail themselves of this opportunity to learn this useful and profitable trade, for which there is now great demand everywhere.

Non-Catholics are also admitted. Those desirous of joining should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Catholic Welfare Organisation, 20B, Charni Road, Girgaum, or to the Hon. Secretary, B. C. W. O. Carpentry School, Gloria Church, Byculla. For particulars apply to Asst. Secretary at the above address.

Time 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. P. V. SHIKHARE.

The staff of the Bhatia Maternity Hospital in Bombay entertained on Friday evening Dr. Shikhare, their old teacher and keeper at the B. J. Medical School and the Sassoon Hospital in Poona. Dr. Shikhare has been transferred to Broach as a Civil Surgeon. This pleasant function was presided over by Mr. G. S. Devadhar, the Hon. Organiser of the Scheme. Mr. Devadhar in his remarks gave in brief the history of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and its work in the service of the country in very many different directions and described how Dr. Shikhare had been associated with him in that work and how his help and guidance had enabled the Society to spread its influence and usefulness in many parts of the land. Mr Devadhar was followed by Dr. Mrs. Ranade and others each eulogising the services of Dr. Shikhare. The guest of the evening was then garlanded and presented with a silver cup and saucer and a silver flower basket as tokens of loving gratiture from his pupils. Dr. Shikhare thanked the staff of the Hospital and those present for the honour done to him. After a vote of thanks to the President, light refreshments were served and the function terminated.

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NOTICE.

To-day being Parsi New Year's Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1924.

WANTED—A REPUDIATION.

It is nearly a week since the "Statesman" published the amazing interview with Mr. Fazlul Haque. The views to which the ex-Minister gave expression were such as would delight the heart of a Sydenham or a Hailey. So long as Mr. Fazlul Haque spoke for himself no harm could, of course, be done, and the public would know how to appraise his views at their true worth. But the danger lies in the fact that Mr. Haque claims that he is proceeding to England in deputation in the congenial company of another gentleman of obscurantist views, Mr. Abul Kasim, on behalf of the All-India Muslim League and that a special session of the Council of that body is being held to discuss the Muslim position in preparation for his visit to England. Time was when Mr. Fazlul Haque was entitled to speak as a true representative not only of the Muslim community but also of Indian Nationalism as a whole. But a few months of office have brought about a greater change in his outlook than years have done in the case of other Ministers. It is, therefore, hardly to be expected that he will be regarded as an exponent of representative Muslim opinion on the subject of constitutional reform. It is enough to recall what he said to realise this. "He did not think," he said, "that the recent events would bring about any radical change in the Act itself. He did not believe Britain would give full provincial autonomy at once. He would rather that the Reforms were put back than that any risks should be taken and the people given the responsibilities of government before they were ready to undertake them. His experience as a Minister had been that the members of the Legislative Council interfered too much in the details of the administration. They did not understand their proper functions". It would be an insult to the All-India Muslim League, not to speak of the Muslim community as a whole, to suppose that one who holds these crude and reactionary views could claim to speak as its representative. We have been expecting an authoritative statement by the All-India Muslim League repudiating Mr. Haque's claim to represent it in England. Unfortunately no such repudiation has so far been forthcoming.

The need for a prompt repudiation is imperative in view of the fact that Mr. Fazlul Haque has declared that he is going to England, on behalf of the Muslim League, in order to place before the British Government and people the Muslim point of view. As he himself says: "In case there be any change in the working of the constitution in India, the Mahomedans feel they need to make their position sure, and the Mahomedan point of view must be strongly put forward; otherwise there is a chance that the interests of the community will not be safeguarded." Is Mr. Fazlul Haque going to tell the British Government and the British people, on behalf of his co-religionists, that they "would rather the Reforms were put back than that any risks should be taken and the people given the responsibilities of government before they were ready to undertake them?" Surely this is not how the Indian Muslims would like their interests to be safeguarded. Nor is that all. Mr. Fazlul Haque says he is all for communal representation of Mahomedans and evidently his main purpose is to see that it is maintained. Now the real danger of Mr. Fazlul Haque being recognised as its accredited representative by the All-India Muslim League lies in this that he is likely to play into the hands of the enemies of Indian freedom who find communal representation a convenient bogey for their sinister purpose. For some time considerable apprehensions have been entertained by a number of Muslims on this question. But these apprehensions are absolutely baseless for the simple reason that there is no menace to the system of communal representation. The Indian nationalistic view, whether Hindu or Muslim, has been clear and definite on the subject. It is that the system of communal representation is a necessary evil which, in the vital and permanent interests of the country, must be abandoned as early as possible, but that it must continue so long as the Muslims want it to continue. This is the meaning of the famous Lucknow Pact which will be abandoned or modified only with the consent of the two parties to it, namely, the Hindus and the Muslims. So far as the Congress is concerned there is, therefore, no menace to the system of communal representation. And as the Lucknow Pact was accepted as the basis of representation by the authors of the Montford scheme, so also no future scheme of reforms can ignore the agreement arrived at between Hindus and Muslims.

If, therefore, any modification of the Lucknow Pact is desirable—for our part we regard the raising of this question while the country is engaged in a struggle for freedom as a formidable obstacle to the success of that struggle—it can and must be secured in India by negotiations between the two communities. It is not necessary for the Muslim League to send any representatives to England to secure the end it has in view. On the contrary, we cannot conceive of a greater disservice to the cause of the country than for a responsible body like the League to send a deputation, consisting of men like Mr. Fazlul Haque, to England for a purpose which can be achieved in India and achieved successfully only by friendly co-operation with the Hindus. If a deputation has to be sent it must be composed of men who command the confidence of the community as a whole and must be charged with no other purpose than that of strengthening the national demand for Swaraj Mr. Fazlul Haque and Mr. Abul Kasim are welcome to proceed to England in their individual capacity for any purpose they choose to serve. But, as representatives of the Muslim League, they will, having regard to the views they hold, serve no purpose but that of the enemies of Indian freedom. We cannot believe that a League presided over by a tried nationalist such as Mr. Jinnah will countenance the representation of that responsible body by men such as the ex-Minister of Bengal and his adventurous colleague.

RAILWAY FINANCE IN INDIA.

The decision announced last week, rejecting the proposed separation of the railway from the general budget of the country came as a surprise to many who had been watching carefully the evolution of railway economics in this country. Ever since the Acworth Report was published we have consistently and persistently endeavoured to draw the attention of the legislators to the root question of railway finance and railway economics: What is the real utility of the railways in India, and their proper place in the economy of the nation? According as this question is answered will the treatment of railway finance vary. The railways do not add to the productivity of the country. They simply help to manipulate its qualitative expression in the shape of the values in exchange. The charge made by this service must accordingly be limited, on the one hand, by its effect upon the volume of productivity and, on the other, by the amount of benefit derived by the commodities transported. The Railways in India have not all been constructed on a strictly economic basis owing to the presence and predominance of military considerations. The collective view of railway finance in general is necessarily vitiated by the presence of the so-called strategic lines whose success has never been judged by the degree of their profitability. Sir Basil's proposals of last March have presented the railways as a net income-earning asset of the State in India. The proposals, however, require to be further elucidated as to whether or not the "strategic" lines are included and whether the depreciation provision is sound and adequate. The Committee of the Assembly was reported to have rejected the proposals *in toto* and we were left to guess whether the decisive reasons for the refusal were to be found in the unsound financial basis of Sir Basil and Sir Charles Inne's position; or in the suspicion of a possible circumventing and frustrating of the Assembly's decision in the matter of Company versus State management of the railways; or in the doubts and misgivings about the prospects of Indianisation in the railway service if once the budget was separated. If rumour spoke true, the officials in the Committee would not allow Indians on the Railway Board and would not give an undertaking that the consent of the Assembly would be obtained before converting a State-managed railway into a company-managed one. Sir Basil was particularly anxious last March to assure the Assembly that its control over the railways would be lessened not a whit by his proposed separation; but the Committee seemed to think otherwise, as well it might, in regard to Indianisation and the grave issues involved in such tricky problems as those of rates and fares, or depreciation, renewal, replacement and extension. The public purse cannot benefit to the extent Sir Basil suggested, without the rates and fares remaining at an unconscionably high level. The Railway Advisory Committee is to-day reported to have accepted the official proposals because the Government have met the Indian demands regarding Indianisation and the purchase of stores. But the problem of problems in railway economics is yet untouched: What is their real utility? and how far is it commensurate with the charges levied? Is there, moreover, no alternative means of transport, which, at a lower cost, will render the same or greater service to the produce of the nation? Until this question is tackled and settled we cannot say that railways have found their proper level in the economy of the nation.

AN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Co-operators from all over the world have assembled in conference at Ghent and are now holding the Eleventh International Co-operative Congress. It is of interest to note that one of the first matters to which the Congress has devoted its attention is the proposal to create an International Co-operative Bank It is announced that a meeting will be held at Rome to consider the proposal, which, it is added, has been put forward "to fight high finance with its anti-co-operative tendencies." To those who have followed the trend of recent economic thought in the West this proposal will cause no surprise, though to co-operators in India, who are struggling to free the co-operative movement from the trammels of official control, any such move may appear premature. But it will readily be admitted that the dominating force in modern economic life is the control of the instruments of credit and that unless credit is democratized and banking transformed into a service for the people conducted by the people themselves any benefits derived from the development of co-operation on the distributive or productive side will be temporary and partial. Consumers' co-operation, for instance, is dependent for its success on the ability of the societies to obtain cheap wholesale supplies from all sources available and to enable the societies to establish trade connections in all parts of the world banking facilities are required. Co-operative banking has hitherto been confined to the boundaries of a State and for international trade co-operative societies have to fall back upon the ordinary capitalist exchange Banks. Similarly, for the development of industries on a co-operative basis and for the promotion of agricultural improvement considerable capital is required which it may not be possible for the national co-operative bank to supply. On the other hand, it is a common experience, in developed countries like Germany, for co-operative banks to possess large surplus capital which, owing to the lack of channels for investment in the national co-operative movement, has to be utilized in the financing of capitalist organizations. It is not certain if an International Bank can marshal satisfactorily all these resources for the service of co-operative trade or production, but the time has surely come when the attempt should be made. The task before the proposed meeting of co-operators is not an easy one, for they have to consider the diverse requirements of various countries, to gauge the stability and financial strength of different co-operative banks and to reconcile the needs of short-term credit for trade with the rival claims of agricultural or industrial production for long term credit. The special need of India to-day is the organisation of the latter type of credit, and in this work, it is to be hoped, the deliberations of the projected conference will be of some help.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Lytton Unrepentant.

Lord Lytton's second letter to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore illustrates once again the hold which a false sense of prestige has over the minds of a majority of officials in this country. Lord Lytton was guilty of a most unwarranted insult to Indian manhood and womanhood when he made his notorious Dacca speech. The only honourable course open for him was an ungrudging acknowledgment of his grave error and an unqualified withdrawal of the objectionable remarks. He insists on not withdrawing these remarks and yet expects the people of India to accept his assurance that not only is he incapable of slandering the women of India, but also that his words in the context are incapable of the meaning which has been put upon them. This is what Lord Lytton had said:—

"The thing that has distressed me more than anything else since I came to India is to find that mere hatred of authority can drive Indian men to induce Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen."

There is no possibility of ambiguity in the passage the meaning of which is clear and, in fact, Lord Lytton himself admitted this when in his first letter to Dr. Tagore he said that his remarks, which he did not withdraw, were directed against not all Indians but some Indians. Thus the offence of Lord Lytton still stands unexpiated and not only has he not had the courage or fairness to cite specific instances in which Indian men have deliberately induced Indian women to invent offences against their own honour merely to bring discredit upon Indian policemen, but he has aggravated the insult by repeating it; for even now he speaks of "certain incidents which must be familiar to almost every judicial authority."

None So Blind. . . .

Mr. Parson stated in reply to Mr. B. Das in the Legislative Assembly that while Government were very anxious to take in as many Indians as possible in the highest services, they had, unfortunately, not been able to find an Indian of sufficient technical experience to succeed Col. Sir D Waghorn as member of the Railway Board The assumption is hardly justified as there are Indians, like Mr. Chandrika Prasad, who have the required experience—apart, of course, from numerous businessmen and technically trained Indians who can discharge the responsibilities of the post with ability and success. The "Forward" of Calcutta mentions Mr. S. C. Ghose, who was publicly referred to by Lord Hardinge as a man of "marked ability and sound railway knowledge" and who was specially selected from all the railwaymen of India in 1917 to write a comprehensive treatise on the much-vexed problem of traffic and rates for what was officially described as his "unrivalled knowledge" in these matters. None are so blind indeed as those who will not see! But our argument need not rest on the fact that there are such men available for the work. Assuming that Mr. Parson is right, why are not many Indians of the right type available? Obviously because they are generally shut out from all the highest posts in railway administration. But the Government always delight in vicious circles by inflicting a preliminary wrong and then using it as an argument for its continuance.

The Indian Association.

The statement issued by the Indian Association of Calcutta on the resignation of Bengal Ministers coupled with its last year's report easily marks out that body as one of the most reactionary political bodies in the whole country. This Association ranks with the Mahajan Sabha of Madras and our Bombay Presidency Association as one of the oldest political bodies in the country. But, unlike the Mahajan Sabha which wisely keeps its counsels to itself and the Bombay Association which includes within its fold politicians of all shades of opinion, the Calcutta Association continues to parade, in season and out of season, its out-of-date political views. The leaders of the Association are either titled dignitaries or amiable gentlemen who have long ceased to be, if they ever were, active politicians and while they can justly claim to have done some harmless and even beneficent work in connection with many non-controversial, social, legal and political matters, they have not been able to conceal their bitter bias against the only forward Congress party in Bengal. No wonder, then, that the Association has girded up its loins to save the reforms from the misguided action of the Bengal Government as well as from the "suicidal fury" of the Swarajists. We wonder if the hoary Association appreciates the unconscious humour of trying to prop up the wreckage of dyarchy which is condemned in the most unequivocal terms by the united voice of Moderates, Conventionists and Congressmen, and by none more so than by those ex-Ministers who essayed the unenviable task of working the impossible machinery.

Government to Blame.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta speaking at the Poona Engineering College the other day deplored the fact that the facilities for technical education were very few in India and that mechanical engineering, which was a very important branch, was not adequately supported. He proceeded to bring home this deplorable fact by pointing out that in Bombay only two students out of every thousand received technical education of some sort, while in England the corresponding number was 135, and that out of every 10,000 persons in the Province only one received technical education, compared with 140 in England. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson showed in his Convocation address that he was alive to the need for adequate facilities for technical education in the Presidency. But if His Excellency examines the history of this question, he will find that the blame for the deplorable state of things to which Mr. Mehta drew attention rests entirely with the Government. The reports of the Visvesvaraya Committee by which much store was set have been shelved. If the Minority Report signed by all Indian members of the Committee had been carried into effect, a genuine step towards establishing a satisfactory system of technical education in the Presidency would have been taken. But it was not carried into effect because the will was lacking.

COTTON MILLS AND THE EXCISE DUTY.

(BY GORDHANDAS I. PATEL.)

The history of the cotton excise duty in India has been clouded with class interests and momentary exigencies of party politics in England which affected India during the last days of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry and accession to power of the Conservatives when Lord Salisbury was placed in charge of the India Office. It should not, however, be forgotten that it was through no fault of the Government of India that the excise duty was imposed on the premier and pioneer industry—I mean the cotton industry—of this country. Lord Northbrooke went to the length of submitting his resignation rather than submit to the dictation of Lord Salisbury who tried to maintain against vehement protests from the Government of India that the Fiscal Policy of the country was to be determined by the British Government. Thus it was not through the willing cooperation of the Government of India that the duty was first imposed.

Lord Sinha on Fiscal Autonomy.

Though it should be clearly understood that no useful purpose would be served by reopening old chapters a brief historical reference to the extent suggested above, becomes necessary. In 1896, it was the Government of India that in spite of themselves had to impose the duty at the dictation of the British Government. But in the year 1924 it is entirely at the discretion of the Government of India, fiscally independent as they are, whether the duty should be condemned or not. If anybody had any doubts with regard to the economic and fiscal indepence of India, a reference is invited to what Lord Sinha, the then Under Secretary of State at the India Office said when the Reforms were being discussed. His Lordship as being one behind the curtain assured the Indian public while speaking in Bombay that India was under the Reforms practically independent in fiscal matters and to those who said that no like provision was made in the Reforms he made a reply to the effect that England in this case was only following its traditions and conventions in that it had not seen the necessity of laying down on the statute book such provisions in regard to British Colonies, which as we all know, are all self-governing colonies and hence independent in matters political and fiscal. We know that the constitutional development of England is based more on conventions than on statutes. This declaration coming from such an authentic and responsible source cannot for a moment be doubted and we leave it to the Government of India to act up to it and to the public to persuade and if need be force the Government to a policy of its own. If it is a representative Government it is bound to respond to the call of the public.

Abolition of the duty will not only be, therefore, a bare act of ustice to the cotton mill industry in India but will be an apt vindication of the rights which the Government of India have earned under the new regime and which they could not equally claim and exercise three decades back. No petitions from Lancashire, even no amount of pressure from the White Hall can now force the hands of the Government of India in matters in which they have got a sincere and definite opinion backed up, as it no doubt is in this case, by the united voice of the country.

Mills Over-Taxed.

It is only a first-hand knowledge of the conditions of the working mills in India to-day that can bring home to anyone the real nature of the excise duty as it now stands. It is a well-known fact that the Agents who raise the capital, finance the undertaking and direct the management in the mills, receive on an average a commission on sales at 3 to 3½ per cent. An agent has besides worries and responsibilities of piloting the enterprise successfully through and even out of the commission that he receives he is compelled to relinquish one-third or more in lean years. The amount of an Agent's commission quite naturally suggests a parallel to the charge on the cotton mills by way of excise duty by Government which everyone knows, and knows at his cost, is 3½ per cent. not on profits nor on sales but on direct production issued out of the mill premises. A question may very naturally be asked whether the responsibilities of Government are at all commensurate with those of the Agents, who are responsible for raising capital and running the mills. The question, of course, would not brook even a moment's examination and the answer is too obvious. Surely, Government do not and cannot play the part of an Agent in

(Continued on page 9.)

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

FEAR OF "YELLOW PERIL."

SUN-YAT-SEN TO LEAD ARMY AGAINST WU-PEI-FU.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Canton.—Dr. Sun-yat-sen, who was interviewed, confirmed that he intended personally to lead his army to the north to join Luyunghsiang. He declared, "If Wu-pei-fu is permitted to subjugate and unify China forcibly, then you will have the yellow peril. Wu-pei-fu will militarise China, Britain and America helping him. I also could have unified China." Dr. Sun-yat-sen declared that his expedition to the north was really defensive because Wu-pei-fu, victorious at the moment, would next march upon Canton to crush him. He still controlled the arms unloaded for the use of merchants and volunteer corps, but he would not hand them over to volunteers unless the commander of volunteers pledged his allegiance to the authorities.—Reuter.

Dr. Sun-yat-sen, who proposes personally to lead his army to the North to support Luyungh-siang against Chihshiyuan, the Tuchun of Kiangsu.

MANCHURIAN WAR LORD.

DECLARES WAR AGAINST PEKING GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Shanghai.—The Manchurian War Lord, Chang-tso-lin, has declared war against the Peking Government and the Chihli Warlord, Wu-pei-fu

SHOWING FEROCIOUS FANGS'

GUILT OF RIVAL COMBATANTS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Shanghai.—Chang tso lin has telegraphed his proclamation everywhere saying that despite the fact that the Chinese are suffering from military oppression, drought, and floods, Tsaokun and Wupeifu "with perverted minds are bent more than ever upon showing their ferocious fangs." They are afflicting hitherto unaffected regions with military calamities. "Their wickedness had accumulated mountain high. They had bribed the members of Parliament in order to steal their present positions. They had destroyed the self-Government system and are trying to appropriate the remitted boxer indemnity to their own ends." He feels it his bounden duty to lead his army and swear to rid the country of these traitors, thereby removing obstacles to national peace and reviving the vitality of the people.—Reuter.

BIG CONFLICT FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

It appears, there is every prospect of Changtsolin's grave action leading to one of the biggest conflicts in China since the revolution involving all Yangtze and northern provinces. The struggle began with an attempt of the powerful Chihli Party under China's Military dictator Wu-pei-Fu to obtain the control of Shanghai and the rich surrounding region, without which they were unable to complete the project of extending their control of the northern provinces to the rest of the country. But the military Governor of Chokiang is in league with the powerful Changtsolin and the Canton President Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen both of whom are now intervening in this favour.—Reuter.

CABINET PROMULGATES MANDATE

OPEN EMERGENCE OF GOVT. AGAINST CHEKIANG

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Peking.—At a special meeting of the Cabinet, a mandate was promulgated depriving Luyunghsiang and Hofenglin, the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, of their official ranks, and ordering Chihshiyuan to send an expedition to make them submit to the Central Government, to restore order and to ensure protection of foreign lives and property. The mandate is considered most important, as Government thereby openly emerges against Chekiang. This is expected to clarify the intentions of Chang-tso-lin, the Mukden war lord, in connection with the present struggle.—Reuter.

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FIXING OF WAR GUILT

GERMANY TO SEND NOTE TO ALLIES ?

WARNINGS BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Berlin.—In connection with the question of Germany's war guilt, the "Vorwaert's" Geneva correspondent states that the news that the German Government intends to send a note to the Allies repudiating the guilt has caused general stupefaction. Mr. MacDonald has telegraphed warning the German Government against committing such an act of folly. A high British personage declared if Germany did this then everything was finished.

Apparently, these warnings have not been effectless, for hitherto the German Government has not sent the note. It is not decided whether it will be sent at all, though the omission to send it will arouse the wrath of German Nationalists.

Berlin.—The French Ambassador, acting upon M. Herriot's instructions informed Herr Maltzahn, Foreign Under-Secretary, that the despatch of Germany's note disclaiming responsibility for the war would at present create bad impression in France. Therefore it would not be to Germany's interests to send it. Herr Maltzahn admitted that Government was averse to sending the note, but it felt bound by its pledge to the German Nationalists who had made the note one of the conditions of their support to the Dawes' agreement. It is understood that Dr. Marx and Dr. Stresemann who are enjoying holidays have been asked whether the note should be sent to the Allies or not.

Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, has not yet been instructed to make representations similar to those of the French Ambassador.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Berlin.—It has been officially announced that the Cabinet will not meet before the beginning of the next week in order to decide the date and form of notification to the Allies with regard to its repudiation of the responsibility for the war.—Reuter.

FOUNDATIONS OF WORLD PEACE.

"WELL AND TRULY LAID."

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Mr. MacDonald arrived here to-day. Interviewed by a Reuter correspondent he stated that the foundations of world peace were well truly laid. He expressed the opinion that the names of M. Herriot and Geneva would be for ever associated with a new world era.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

M. Herriot interviewed in Paris, declared, for the first time we have seriously envisaged the practical measures to enforce and ensure peace, apart from the Commissioners' work in elaborating the schemes. All schools and universities must be taught that our country's aim is peace, not war.—Reuter.

"RIGHT SORT OF START."

MR. MACDONALD PLEASED WITH ASSEMBLY WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Mr. MacDonald started for Dundee this morning. Interviewed prior to his departure he said that he was very satisfied about the Geneva Conference. There was a tremendous amount of work to do yet but he hoped that they had made the right sort of start and the public opinion would not allow itself to be misled but would courageously face the duty of backing up everybody who was working out practical schemes for arbitration and disarmament.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Geneva.—Mr. MacDonald speaking on the disarmament resolution said:—"We want to fill the gap by deciding exactly what are security, arbitration and disarmament, and provide for their realisation. Millions of precious lives have been sacrificed and if this Assembly succeeds in making a new statute for the world it would be the greatest the Assembly had ever known. M. Herriot and I myself worked towards the same ends. We used the same roads and although often we started from the opposite sides of the road we always found ourselves eventually in the middle of the road. If we succeed in carrying out the resolution it would give the world 'A real and most sure security'."—Reuter.

HOME FOR ARMENIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Geneva.—In less dense atmosphere with a smaller public attendance the Assembly settled down this morning to the ordinary work of the session. The discussion on the report of the work of the Council last year was resumed. Ador, Switzerland, strongly appealed in favour of arbitration to settle conflicts between states. He also appealed for a home for the Aremenian people. The Assembly subsequently adjourned till tomorrow afternoon when it will devote its attention to the Committee's work.—Reuter.

Agra, Sept. 8th.—Mr. O. Dosanges, Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs and a popular official, has been transferred to Lahore. Some of the leading residents of the city entertained him to a farewell dinner last night.—A.P.

LALAJI IN TURKEY

VIEWS ON INDIA AND KHILAFAT.

SATISFIED WITH TURKISH PROGRESS.

(Specially Translated from the Turkish.)

The Turkish daily "Watan" publishes the following interview with Lalaji during his stay in Constantinople:—

Asked about the present political condition of India Lala Lajpatrai said, "The same thing which is the source of strength for other nations is the weak point of Indians. The difficulty lies in the fact that the Indian nation is composed of thirty million souls whom it is very difficult to unite upon any movement for freedom The Egyptian nation succeeded because it was comparatively a small race."

In a very lengthy discourse Lala Lajpatrai said:—

"There are Councils, representatives and other things of sort, but the central fact is that all the real power rests with a Viceroy appointed from England. If by exercising their limited rights the Councils and Assembly pass any resolution the Viceroy has the power to veto it. In short there are some elective bodies in name, but really the English Viceroy's authority is absolute."

The representative asked how long this state of affairs would continue and what were the Nationalists of India doing in this respect?

Lala Lajpat Rai replied:—"This state of affairs will continue so long as the English can prolong it. England promised to give Dominion status to India. The Indian Nationalists are trying to reach this goal. But the English are really trying to keep Indians farther and farther from this goal and it is to be seen which party succeeds in its aim, and when."

Asked as to the position taken up by India during the war, Lala Lajpat Rai said:—

"During the great war the policy of Indians was a great mistake. They did not understand the situation at that time: in fact that was proper time to achieve freedom. Instead of concentrating their powers on a movement of liberty they strengthened the bond of their own slavery. I was at that time in America therefore no portion of the blame for this great mistake can attach to me."

INDIA AND TURKEY.

Asked about the sentiments of the Indians for the Turkish nation, Lala Lajpat Rai said:—

"Indians, Muslims or non-Muslims, all alike entertain very friendly sentiments towards Turkey and regard the Turkish nation as the standard-bearer of the East. Only the Muslims were ruffled a little on the abolition of the Khilafat, but when they understood the situation they became convinced of the correctness of Turkish policy on the Khilafat question."

Lala Lajpat Rai during his short stay is gathering all sorts of information about the Turkish nation and is specially satisfied with the progress of Turkish women. He will start to-day (14th August) for Egypt and thence to Europe. Asad Fuad Bey entertained Lala Lajpat Rai at a ziafat (feast)."

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

CONSERVATIVES' CONCERN FOR ULSTER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Irish Boundary question has again been brought to the fore by the action of Lord Balfour in publishing a letter which Lord Birkenhead, one of the negotiators of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, wrote to him in March 1922 in which Lord Birkenhead strongly contended that the boundary clause meant that the Boundary Commission was intended to make only minor readjustments and described as fantastic the suggestion that the Commission could rob Ulster of her territory. Lord Birkenhead had further said it was inconceivable that any competent and honest arbitrator could take an opposite view.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The morning papers in editorials on this subject lay stress on the fact that the letter satisfied Lord Balfour's anxieties on behalf of Ulster. Even the Conservative organs are inclined to think that the letter may assist to bring the Ulster Government to agree to appoint a Commissioner.

Hints in the Conservative press suggest that the party may be seriously contemplating to endeavour to insert in Government's Boundary Commission Bill definite terms of reference in the sense of Lord Birkenhead's interpretation.

BRITISH M. P.'S AT BELFAST.

Thirty British members of the House of Commons belonging to all parties headed by Viscount Curzon arrived at Belfast yesterday to tour the boundary region and to investigate the situation.—Reuter.

AFTER THE FLOODS

MISERY IN PUNJAB

COMPLAINT OF UNHEEDED CRY.

The Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congres Committee wires from Lahore:—

It is a matter of great regret that the distress caused by the Indus floods in the Punjab has not attracted sufficient attention outside the Punjab. This is the time when every province should help us. The Punjab is, at present, in the throes of communal strifes, besides the Sikhs being busy in their own affairs. Hence a greater need for donations to come from other provinces It is true that the Punjabees are inspite of so very unfavourable circumstances doing something to relieve the suffering but that is not sufficient. I, therefore, appeal to all publicmen, public bodies, charitable organizations, kind hearted ladies to bestow some attention to this very urgent and pressing demand. Malaria rages very acutely in that area and thus another trouble has been super-imposed. I shall feel thankful if prominent and philanthropic chemists will help us with quinine any help in the shape of money, grain, clothing or medicine will be gratefully accepted and will be used to feel the starving, to clothe the naked and to treat the sick. People—men women and children—are all in a miserable plight and we owe it to them to our Motherland and to our Creator to help them. I hope that the wail of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen will not fall on deaf ears and will evoke a generous, liberal and prompt response.

MORE MISERY IN PUNJAB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

Reports have reached here that owing to continuous rain for three days and night, several places in the district of Shahpur were flooded and the village of Phullarwan, which is a big centre of trade in food grains and cotton, suffered most. A heavy loss of property is reported. Several houses and one mill collapsed owing to inundation. It is also stated that a railway line had been under water and quarters of railway employees also suffered.

FLOODS IN SHAHPUR DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

Reports have reached here that, owing to continued rain for three days and nights, several places in the district of Shahpur were flooded and that the village of Phullarwan with a population of more than 2,000 and a big centre of trade in food grains and cotton suffered most. The floods caused heavy loss of property. Several houses and one mill are said to have collapsed. Timely help was rendered by the neighbouring villages

MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

SUCCESS OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

Elections to the Madras Corporation from five of its divisions which were held last Saturday have resulted in four Congress men being returned, one of them unopposed.

MADURA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, Sept. 8.

Out of the nine seats contested this year by the Congress candidates for Madura Municipality five have been secured by them.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 8.

The Commissioner in Sindh has sanctioned the Municipal grant of Rs. 2,000 for the presentation of an address to Mahatma Gandhi by the Karachi Municipality.

THE SUDAN QUESTION,

ZAGLUL TO MEET PREMIER

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Reuter understands that Zaglul has informed Mr. MacDonald that he is ready to meet him and Mr. MacDonald has accordingly sent Zaglul a communication hoping that the meeting will occur towards the end of September. It appears almost certain that the meeting will be in London in view of the fact that Mr. MacDonald, owing to numerous engagements, is unable to leave England.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

ELEVENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

OFFICIAL POLICY DEFINED.

LIGHT ON SIR SANKARAN LIBEL CASE.

SIR B. MITRA'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

With their gaze fixed on the Lee Commission's report which they are determined in effect to reject the non-official members in the Legislative Assembly are somewhat inclined to postpone every other matter. When, therefore, Sir Basil Blackett moved for the consideration of the Land Customs Bill the Assembly was just waiting for a loophole to see it adjourned. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta came to the aid of the non-officials raising objection as regards the barriers against the Indian States. There were some misapprehensions on this score and Sir Basil Blackett could understand the non-official point of view only at the luncheon interval after which he himself expressed his readiness to refer the bill to a select committee where the matter could be threshed out and a settlement arrived at in consultation with the legal advisers as regards confining the operation of the bill to foreign states and foreign settlements strictly so called. It was the same mood of the Assembly which was responsible for circulation for the opinion the bill providing for a better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories although the speech of Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas contributed not a little to the result. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee was the only fortunate Government member because without even a little whisper of opposition or even discussion the Assembly agreed to the passage of the Indian Post Office Act Amendment Bill. Of course this attitude of the Assembly in regard to the bills which came up before them should not be considered as in any way indicating that the bills were in themselves perfect. On the other hand there were many directions in which there should be improvements. The Assembly's attitude was not therefore entirely unjustified.

LIBERALS AND LEE PROPOSALS.

However, the Assembly, it appears, is conserving its energies for the assault on the Lee Commission's proposals. Even today the Swarajists and the newly formed Independent Uarty (making up the Nationalist Party) met together to gauge their strength and the assurance was forthcoming when the amendment of Pandit Motilal Nehru was further confirmed. When the small committee of seven finally drew up the amendment there was not before them the addition which Sir Alexander Muddiman has made to his own resolution regarding medical services. Now that the Addendum is out the Nationalist Party wanted to consider its attitude on that point as well. But this evening's meeting of the Nationalist Party was adjourned till to-morrow for further discussion on this particular item. But the determination of non-official is as strong as ever. In this connection I hear that Sir Sivaswami Iyer has given notice of an amendment the particulars of which I do not know. But it is reported that he too demands the stoppage of recruitment in Britain although in many other respects he appears to disagree with the views of his non-official colleagues. It is unfortunate that Sir Sivaswami Iyer does not see eye to eye in several matters with his friends in the Assembly on the Lee Commission's report. Sir Sivaswami is supposed to be the head of a small group of what are called the Progressive Liberals in the Assembly and his support to the Independents and Swarajists on this subject would be very significant. But temperaments differ and the Government has therefore got the support of a few Indians (although many of them owe their seats in the Assembly to nomination by Government) on some aspects at least of their proposals. It is however gratifying to learn that even Sir Sivaswami Iyer and his few friends are of the view of that recruitment in Britain must stop which is the crux of the Indianisation problem. The position of Indians in the Council of State is somewhat uncertain but there too the views of Sir Sivaswami Iyer may find an echo.

To-morrow in the Council of State three very important resolutions are coming up. One of them relates the appointment of a conciliation board to settle the Sikh question. General Sir William Birdwood whose negotiations with the Sikhs failed is now a member of that House and from his seat we may hear something interesting on this question. It is possible Government will not oppose the resolution for after all if they happen to oppose it, it will only confirm the general impression that the fault of the failure of the Birdwood negotiations lies at the doors of Government.

To-day in the Assembly very many intertesting revelations were made. Thanks to the shrewd Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar the news was confirmed of Sir B. N. Mitra's mission to England to settle certain disputes between the war office and Government of India which involve crores and crores of rupees. No one can question the ability of Sir B. N. Mitra to help the Government in the solution of these intricate arithmetical problems; but there is a higher question of policy behind the mission and from this point of view therefore the Assembly through Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jinnah voiced the idea that there should be a non-official member of the Assembly attached to it. Sir Basil Blackett struggled hard for sometime but summoned to his rescue all his powers of jugglery and poohpoohed the suggestion of non-official association by calling it unconstitutional on the ground that legislature is not an executive body. If ability was the only criterion then Sir B. N. Mitra was the best choice but on question of policy he has been a failure. It is, however, hoped Sir B. N. Mitra will for once get rid of his habit to please certain masters and give a new tone to the question of capitation charges and other points connected with his mission.

RESERVED RLY. CAMPARTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Legislative Assembly sat to-day for over 4 hours to consider in further stages the three new Bills introduced on September 3rd. An hour was spent in answering questions. Mr. Parsons replying to a question of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, announced that Government thought that the reservation of intermediate class compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians was not any longer required by traffic considerations and that Government had issued instructions to that effect to the state-managed railways. These instructions would apply to the East Indian Railway when it came under state management at the end of this year.

The reservation of intermediate class compartments had already been discontinued on all other companies lines. It was also Government's policy to reduce the reservation of third class compartments and Mr. Parsons laid a statement on the table showing that the practice had already been reduced to very small dimensions.

"GANDHI AND ANARCHY."

Replying to Mr. Gyaparshad Singh's question and five other questions on the same subject Sir Alexander Muddiman said: "In February 1922 Sir Sankaran Nair at his own request was supplied with the official reports of certain debates in the Imperial Legislature, newspaper reports and debates in certain provincial legislatures, a copy of the Repressive Laws Committee's Report and certain statements containing lists of important riots and disorders which had already been laid on the table of this House. Apart from the supply of that material which consisted, entirely of public documents the Government of India afforded no assistance of any kind to Sir Sankaran Nair in the publication of his book. The book was not inspired by them and manuscripts were not seen by them prior to the publication. So far as they are aware no chapter of the book was written by any official of the Government of India. I have no information as to whether any provincial Government gave any assistance to Sir Sankaran Nair or not. The Home Department purchased three copies of the book at a cost of Rs. 2/8 each for official use. The Director of Public Information purchased 18 copies of which some were sent by him to his correspondents and some kept for his own use. I understand that the book was translated into Urdu and Hindi under the auspices of the Publicity Officer, United Provinces, but I have no information as to the number of copies published in these languages or the use made of them or of the cost of the translation. The passages which formed the subject of the libel action occur in the Urdu edition and, it may be presumed in the Hindi edition also. The Government of India had no concern in the deletion of any passages from the second edition of the book. Sir Michal O'Dwyer did not consult the Government of India before filing his suit and I have no reason to suppose that he consulted the Secretary of State. Both the parties asked the Government of India for certain official documents and these were supplied to them. I am not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table. Government incurred no expenditure in connection with this suit except in the supply of the documents referred to above and the correspondence connected therewith."

Answering Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, the Home Member added that Government did not propose to pay anything to Sir Sankaran Nair.

GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM POLICY.

Sir Basil Blackett was heckled a good deal on the question of the opium policy of

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

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NAGPUR FRACAS

REPLY TO SETH JAMNALAL'S STATEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, Sept. 8

The following is the text of an important statement to the Press issued, to-day, by the General Secretary, Local Hindu Sabha, in connection with Seth Jamnalal's reported interview about Hindu-Moslem riots which recently took place here.

The Secretary states: "Our attention having been drawn to an interview of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj as an eye-witness of Hindu-Moslem fighting, that broke out on 30th ultimo, in connection with Hindu religious processions of Badgya and Marbat, I as an eye-witness having accompanied the processions along with some prominent members of the Hindu Sabha for a pretty long time, have to state as follows:

That Seth Jamnalal's interview raises the following points, viz: (a) that he saw a Hindu lying in the street who was "seriously" beaten in that condition by a Mahomedan, (b) that he came across two Mahomedans lying on the road and a roadside house whom he picked up and placed in a tonga for carrying them to hospital. At this stage he saw a Hindu approaching his tonga and beating one of their wounded Mahomedans. This act he describes as dastardly, (c) that he could not make out whether the stone that hit him was from the Hindu or the Mahomedan side, but his impression was that it was from the Hindu side. (d) that Mahomedans took the initiative in stone-throwing, but they were provoked into it by the caricatures of the Mahomedans that were being carried in processions by Hindus, (e) that "by far the greater sufferers were the Mahomedans."

REJOINDER OF HINDU SABHA'S SECRETARY.

Now taking the last but one point, i.e., point (d), first, I state that there were absolutely no caricatures of Mahomedans in processions, not even the nearest approach of it. Such processions are usual in Nagpur, once every year this time of the day, i.e., *pooja* day. The images that are carried in procession on this day are mostly of Hindu demons, males and females, representing all kinds of evils, such as human society and their cattle and other serviceable animals. Where the processions come to an end these images are burnt to indicate that with the burning of these images such evils afflicting the society will be extinguished. The male images had all dhotics and turbans on, and had prominent marks of sandal-wood paste on their foreheads, and the female images were all wearing the *lugada* cloth in the fashion of a Hindu woman, and all had big round red marks on their foreheads of *kumkum* which non-widow Hindu ladies wear on their foreheads. We also know there were rumours circulated all throughout the town, a day or two previously, that Hindus were arranging to carry, in processions on this day, caricatures of Mahomedans and perhaps Seth Jamnalal Bajaj may have been thus carried away into forming an impression of this kind, but these rumours we found to be baseless both by the Government and the Hindu Sabha.

As regards giving any kind of offence to Mahomedans, there was nothing in these huge processions that could be said to be in any way provocative to Mahomedans whose imagination and sentiments of indignation however appear to be fully worked on by the mischievous rumours started a day or two previously. Loud music that was played in front of each procession was without exception stopped in front of all mosques that lay on the routes of the processions, and if the Mahomedan groups with *lathis* in their hands standing on both sides of a portion of the procession route, living in the locality, having a preponderence of Mahomedan population, had not stoned and sometimes even actually attacked individuals in the processions, nothing would have happened and the huge processions would have passed on as quitely and peacefully as did the Moharrum processions a few days ago, even though these Moharrum processions had to pass as usual through Hindu mohallas.

DASTARDLY ATTACKS CONDEMNED

Now as regards points (a) and (b) I entirely agree with Seth Jamnalal in holding that it is really dastardly to beat a man who is lying wounded and helpless, and whoever commits such an act is a dastardly person, be he a Hindu or a Mahomedan, but it must be pointed out here that Seth Jamnalalji had seen first a Mussalman beat severely a Hindu lying there, but this act is not characterised as dastardly as a similar act of a Hindu done after this incident is characterised by him, but however Seth Jamnalal may try to fasten the blame on Hindus for the fracas of 30th ultimo. About one thing there is not the least doubt that we join our voices freely and fully with him in condemning such dastardly attacks on persons already wounded and lying helpless. It may be noted in passing here that Seth Jamnalal picked up only the two wounded Mahomedans, but did not similarly pick up the Hindu lying there, whom a Mussalman had beaten severely in that lying condition. Now as regards point (c) we are happy to note that it is merely the Seth Jamnalal's impression that a stone that hit his hand came from the Hindu side The sequence of events as happened and mentioned by the Sethji, however, clearly prove that his impression is not correct. The Sethji says a number of Mahomedans had rushed out at this stage, and began to throw brickbats and that the Sethji's "head escaped a big piece of stone just because of a nod. Soon after, another piece struck him on the right hand, inflicting a wound." It does not require much of imagination to suppose that the first throw of stone was to hit his head, but he narrowly escaped, but the second threw "soon after" as mentioned by the Sethji himself hit his hand. The likelihood, on the Sethji's own showing, is more of the stone that his hand of having come from the Mahomedan side than from the Hindu side. The fact however that really counts is that stone-throwing as usual was initiated by the Mahomedans which provoked the Hindus, after they had recovered from the temporary inevitable confusion, consequent on such furious stone-throwing to retaliate in their own coin by picking up the same stones which the Mahomedans were throwing. Under such circumstances of mutual stone-throwing, it matters little whether the stone that hit him came from the Hindu side or from the Mahomedan side, because it cannot be conceived that there is any point in suggesting any intention on the part of Hindus and therefore in giving expression to what is after all a mere impression now.

WHO SUFFERED MOST?

As regards point (d) though the Sethji does not specifically mention here that it is merely his impression, that Mahomedans were by far the greater sufferers. We do not want to be ungenerous to him, and are prepared to regard this statement also of his as a mere impression like the above formed from an "enquiry from those around him." The fact, however, is that when stones were showered in the midst of crowds forming a Hindu procession, large numbers of Hindus received more or less injuries, but it is equally a fact that in Lathi attacks Mahomedans suffered more finally. We hope the Sethji may derive some inspiration from the persual of this statement to correct his facts and again enlighten people in the matter.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Government. He said Government did not propose to revise their opium policy.

Sir Basil had also to answer a series of supplementary questions about the deputation of Sir B. N. Mitra to London to discuss the outstanding claims in the dispute between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. Sir Basil Blackett informed Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar that Sir B. N. Mitra had been given full powers to discuss the claims.

He added in reply to Pundit Motilal Nehru that Sir B. N. Mitra could not commit the Government of India to any decision without obtaining their previous sanction.

He assured Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that Government would keep the House informed about important developments and that Sir B. N. Mitra would also discuss the question of capitation charges.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas suggested the association of the non-official members of the Assembly with Sir B. N. Mitra with a view to satisfy the House that the best possible was done to safeguard India's interests and asked whether there was any constitutional difficulty in doing so.

Sir Basil replied that there was a constitutional difficulty namely that the question related to the work of the executive Government and not of the legislature.

REGULATION OF COTTON FACTORIES.

Sir Charles Innes moved for the appointment of a select committee on the Bill to provide for better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

Mr. Aney of Berar proposed that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. He admitted the necessity for topping malpractices but felt that the remedy proposed in the Bill was not very satisfactory. Mr. Aney said, "In my case an opportunity must be given to the cultivators affected by the Bill to express their opinion." He felt that the cultivators were at the mercy of the agents of the cotton merchants and as it was proposed to penalise certain practices, it was necessary to circulate the Bill. Moreover the subject matter of the legislation under discussion was "transferred" and the various provinces might be left to pass their own legislation.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas defended the provisions of the Bill which, he said, had been necessary and would considerably benefit the cotton growers. He mentioned that the Cotton Transport Act passed a year ago had brought in several lakhs to the cultivators. The Bill, he said, should be referred to a select committee but should not be proceeded with before the next Delhi session.

Sardar Mutalik and Dr. Lohakare whole heartedly supported Mr. Aney's motion for circulation.

Sir Charles replying said that though the subject was provincial, all local governments had asked that the matter be dealt with by an all India legislation. He did not want to rush the Bill and if after the select committee had reported the House thought it desirable to circulate the Bill, it could do so even then.

—Sir Purushottamdas said, "In that case time would be saved by circulating the Bill now." When Mr. Aney's motion for circulation was put, it was carried by majority.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Sir Basil Blackett moved for consideration of the Bill to consolidate amend and extend the law relating to the levy of customs duties on articles imported by land or exported by land from or to territory outside British India He explained that matches and cigarettes, particularly, were coming in across the land frontier to the detriment of the legitimate trade and of the customs revenue. Government was considering an amendment of the Sea Customs Act so to make it up to date and proposed also to include in it provisions about the land frontier but as this Bill would take six months to be ready and a year before it was enacted, he had brought forward this Bill to safeguard both the trade and the customs revenue during the year. The purpose of the Bill would be lost by circulating it and he saw little use in appointing a select committee. He commented that the new Assembly showed more tendency to appoint select committees than the old one. He wanted the Bill to be considered by the House clause by clause instead of its being sent to a select committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved for its circulation because he said it vitally affected the present rights of the subjects of Indian States. Moreover, the provisions of the Bill excluded judicial action.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer thought that Mr. Jamnadas had raised an unnecessary alarm The Bill did not propose to impose new duties but only to safeguard the existing one which were being evaded.

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

When the Assembly met again after lunch, Sir Basil Blackett said that he had during the interval consulted some non-officials as to the best procedure to deal with this Bill. He understood that some difficulty was felt in regard to the extension of this Bill to Indian States There was a good deal of misapprehension on this point. The purpose of the Bill was primarily to deal with the foreign settlements in India and with the foreign states on the borders of India. He was prepared, if the House so desired, to refer the Bill to a select Committee where the possibility of confining the operation of the Bill to foreign states, properly so-called, could be fully discussed and settled in consultation with legal advisors (Hear, Hear).

Mr. V. J. Patel recognised the necessity for urgent legislation and favoured the Bill going to a select committee provided the committee was instructed to amend the Bill with a view to restrict its operations to the Burmese and Siamese frontiers and the frontiers of other foreign European settlements.

Mr. Jinnah said under the Tariff Act, Government had power to declare any Indian State as a foreign state, although Sir Charles Innes had assured them in March last that Government had no intention of doing so. He said this Bill was a comprehensive one and would apply to the whole of India while at present such a machinery existed only in the case of Madras and Bombay. They would have to make it clear that the Indian States were excluded.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia also supported the motion for referring the Bill to a select committee.'

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thereupon withdrew his motion for circulation and instead moved for a select committee which was agreed to.

Mr A. C. Chatterjee's Bill amending the Post Offices Act (which he introduced on September 3rd) was passed without discussion.

The Assembly then adjourned till the 10th instant when the debate on the Lee Commission Report will take place.

GOVT'S OPIUM POLICY.

The question of the opium policy of the Government was raised in the Assembly through a series of questions to-day. Mr. D P. Sinha's question was (A) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its last sessions at Ahmedabad condemning the opium policy of the Government of India. Do Government propose to revise their opium policy in the light of facts recently disclosed by Miss La Motte and by Mr. C. F. Andrews? (B) What are the difficulties against sale and manufacture of opium in India being confined to strictly medicinal purposes?

Sir Basil Blackett replying said: Government have seen a report to that effect in the press. Statements made exparte by Miss La Motte and Mr. Andrews do not appear to Government to afford a strong ground for a revision of the opium policy of the Government of India. That policy has been strictly in accordance with the obligations accepted by them as parties to the Hague Convention. If it were to be reconsidered it would have to be reconsidered in the light of ascertained facts. The primary difficulty of confining the use of opium in India to strictly medicinal purposes, were such a policy decided on, would be a practical one. The number of qualified medical practitioners trained in accordance with some authoritative curriculum is so small in comparison with the population that to restrict the use of opium and its allied products to such persons as can obtain prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners would be to deprive an overwhelming majority of the population of the use of opium as a medicine. On the other hand to accept prescriptions from unqualified persons might merely give such persons an illegitimate source of income without doing anything effective towards restricting the consumption of opium.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Gayaprashad Singh next asked: Will Government be pleased to state if the International Opium Conference of the League of Nations is to be held in Europe in next November and will any representatives from this country be deputed to express India's opinion on the opium question at the conference and if so how is the selection to be made? (B) Will Government kindly state how many such conferences have been held in the past and names of India's representatives if any and the method of their selection?

The Hon. Sir Basil L. Blackett: Two conferences will be held next November and it has been decided to send Mr. Campbell to represent India at the conferences. (B) No International Conference has been held on the subject since the Hague Conference 1911-14, The League of Nations has often discussed the question of International control of opium and other drugs and the representatives of India on the League from time to time with whose names no doubt the Hon. member is quite familiar have represented the Government of India on this question. Also the League of Nations has also created a standing advisory committee on opium and on this committee Mr. Campbell has all along represented the Government of India. Mr. Campbell was chosen because of his knowledge of this subject.

Mr. Gyanarshad Singh further asked:—(A) Is it a fact that delegates of Government of India in the past pleaded in substance before the International Opium Conference that the Indian people always used opium as a medicine and it did not hurt them at all and there would be wide spread unrest in India if people were deprived of their opium as it would be the case if tea were taken away from the British people. (B) Are Government aware of the following resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee held in Ahmedabad in June last. In the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee, the opium policy of the Government of India is altogether contrary to the moral welfare of the people of India and other countries. The All-India Congress Committee is further of opinion that the people of India would welcome the total abolition of the opium traffic for the purposes of revenue and is also of opinion that the production of opium is out of all proportion to the medical requirements of India." (C) Will Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to transmit the above opinion of the All-India Congress Commitee to the International Opium Conference and if not why not?

Sir Basil Blackett in reply said: (A) The Hon. Member is probably referring to the speech of His Highness Jam Saheb before the Assembly of the League of Nations on the 19th September 1922. The only passage in that speech which comes near the version of the Hon. Member is this: "I believe I am perfectly correct when I say that Indian soldiers after a long march regard a very small dose of opium in the same light as European soldiers regard a cup of tea or coffee or cocoa or a glass of beer or wine." This statement it will be seen is one based on personal knowledge of His Highness Jam Saheb (B) Government are aware of the resolution referred to. (C) It is open to the All-India Congress Committee to transmit its opinion direct to the International Opium Conference if that conference is prepared to receive it.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: Are Government aware of the fact that the opinion expressed by the All-India Congress Committee is the true representation of India's public opinion on the subject of opium policy. Sir Basil Blackett:—I am aware that the Hon Member apparently thinks it is

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh:—Are Government aware that in a London cable it is reported that at a meeting of the League of Nations on the opium traffic at Geneva Sir Jordan on behalf of the British submitted a suggestion that the quantity of Indian opium exported to the states regulating opium smoking should be reduced by ten per cent per annum for a decade and Governments of Japan and Siam and powers with possessions in the Far East should be requested to reduce their consumption of opium at the same rate. But the suggestion was opposed by Mr. Campbell on behalf of India. So it does not appear as a resolution. Is this gentleman our representative who was deputed to the League of Nation?

Sir Basil Blackett:—I can inform the Hon. Member that the first statement is incorrect.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—May I know, Sir what is the correct version of facts mentioned in the report just read by my friend Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and whether it is not a fact that the representative of India declined to adhere to the proposed reduction. Replying, Sir Basil Blackett made it clear for the information of the public at large that the suggestion about the reduction of opium was not made by Sir John Jordan on behalf of the British Government

SIR S. NAIR AND MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

Interesting points were raised at question time in the Assembly to-day by Mr. C S. Ranga Iyer asking Government whether it had asked Sir Sankaran Nair to preside over the Round Table Conference held in Bombay otherwise called Malaviya Conference and whether Sir Sankaran Nair submitted the report of the Conference to Government.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied in the negative. Thereupon Mr. Rangachariar asked:—Whether he could state the basis of his information. Mr. Ranga Iyer replied that he had read it somewhere in papers but was not sure where.

Mr. Kabirruddin intervening asked whether a member could address a question to another member.

The President considered it an opportunity to draw the attention of the House to the standing order that when members put questions they should so far as possible ascertain facts and be responsible for facts stated in their questions because it might happen that their publication might cause a controversy. The matter ended here but as soon as the question time was over Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer rose for a personal explanation and said that he was sure that the statement to the effect made by him had been made during the course of the O'Dwyer Nair Trial. Mr. Ranga Chariar said he was prepared to apologise to Mr. Ranga Iyer if Mr. Ranga Iyer's facts were correct Thereupon Pandit Malaviya pointed out to Mr. Ranga Iyer that there was no truth in the statement that Sir Sankaran Nair presided over the Conference at the instance of Government. It was Pandit Malaviya who invited him to preside.

SUNGEI REYLA RAPE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked:—

(A) Has attention of the Government been drawn to a statement from one Mr. C. R. Naidu, appearing in the "Voice of India" dated 16th June, 1924 under title "A Whiteman's Lust"? (B) Is it true as alleged in the statement that in the Federated Malaya States an Indian woman worker was outraged by her European master under circumstances of barbarity and violence? (C) Have Government received any information regarding the result of the prosecution said to have been started against the offending manager? If so what? (D) What step if any do Government propose to take to prevent a recurrence of such inhuman outrage on Indian workers there?

Mr. J. W. Bhore, Education Secretary replying said (A) and (B) Yes, (C) The Manager and Assistant Manager of the estate concerned were tried for the principal offence and abetment thereof respectively. The former was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter acquitted. (D) As the Hon. Member is aware offences of this kind are punishable under the Criminal Law of the country concerned which must be allowed to take its course. The Government of India however have asked their agent who has exercised commendable vigilance in such case whether he considers any special steps to be desirable and on receipt of his report will decide what action, if any, they shall take.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas asked a question on the same subject, replying Mr. Bhore laid on the table the following extract from a letter dated 5th June, 1924, from the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya. It runs: "I received information on the evening of the 23rd that an Indian girl had been raped in Sungei Reyla Estate. I proceeded by the earliest available train in Ipoh and from there went to Sungei Siput Station about seven miles from Sungei Reyla Estate. At Sungei Siput I noticed a gang of about forty Telugus loitering in the bazar. When I questioned them they said they had come away from Sungei Reyla Estate as one of them had been raped and they pointed out the girl. I took that girl, her husband and another labourer in my motor car and drove to the Estate. After some local inspection I commenced to enquire into the matter. The Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang (Mr. Abearne) and Extra Assistant Controller under training (Mr. A. S. Reddi, Indian) who had heard about this affair from the local police joined me and the Deputy Controller agreed that I should complete the enquiry I had already commenced and that he should help me where necessary. Briefly the facts of the case are these. On the morning of the 19th at about 2 the Manager of the Estate Mr. Johnson and the Assistant Manager Mr. Jessamine from the Club to the line where the labourers are living The Manager went up to the hut of Errasami and pushed open the door and called out Geddama Errasami's wife. Both the husband and the wife came out of the hut. The manager pushed out the husband and dragged the girl to the car, lifted her into it and drove the car to the bungalow of the Assistant Manager. The Manager took the girl who was screaming the whole time into a spare bedroom and co-habited with her four times. The girl then returned home crying at about 5 a.m. Errasami had in the meantime roused his neighbours and all of them were waiting outside the lines. When Geddama turned up and related her misfortunes all the labourers about forty in number left the Estate in a body and went to the nearest railway station Sungei Siput and also laid information at the police station there with the result that the two men Manager and his assistant were arrested. They were both released on bail. The Manager attempted to commit suicide by swallowing some prussic acid. Happily, however the acid was dilute and the fact was discovered. Necessary medical aid was rendered and the Manager was re-arrested. During the police investigation however a serious blunder had been committed owing to a faulty interpretation. The complainant is a Telugu, the police officer who took her statement is a Malay and the man who interpreted the Telugu of Geddamma into Malay is a Tamil Muhammadan. The complainant is alleged to have stated to the police that both the Manager and the Assistant Manager had intercourse with her. I spoke to the Deputy Public Prosecutor who was in charge of the case with the result that he suggested to the Magistrate that his case against the Assistant Manager was only one of abetment in that he lent the use of his room to the Manager. The case against the Manager was fully enquired into and both the Deputy Controller of Labour, Penang and myself watched the case and occasionally helped the Deputy Public Prosecutor. It was argued on behalf of the Assistant Manager that the Manager was to have taken the girl to the house of the Manager but that the latter changed his mind at the last moment and went into one of the rooms without the consent of the Assistant Manager. In the end the Assistant Manager was discharged and the Manager has been committed to the Assizes (Sessions). I shall report further details after the case has been disposed of in the Assizes.

Following is an extract from a letter dated 5th July, 1924 from the Agents of Government of India in British Malaya. "Sungei Reyla Rape Case referred to in para 3 of my last report was tried at the Ipoh Assizes on 23rd June. The 1st accused Johnson was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and the 2nd accused. Jessamine who was first discharged in the Lower Court and brought up for trial at the instance of Deputy Public Prosecutor was acquitted."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SOLDIERS LITIGATION BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

In the Council of State to-day His Excellency General Sir William Birdwood (Commander-in-Chief) and Mr. A. C. Wild vice Mr. Martin, (Bombay) were sworn in.

The President announced that seven names had been recommended for the election of three members to the Committee of the Indian Legislature on the question of the flow of foreign capital into India. These seven were:—The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri, Dr. Dwarakanath Mitter. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, The Hon'ble Mr. Bell, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sardar Jogendra Singh and Mr. G. A. Natesan. The election of the three members would take place on Wednesday.

Mr. Crerar then moved for the consideration of the Soldiers Litigation Bill introduced by him last Monday. In pointing out that the Bill did not give retrospective effect, Mr. Crerar said that, on enquiry from the Local Governments, it appeared that there were only six cases relating to alleged rights of pre-emption. The Government proposed to make specific exclusion of cases of this kind. There could, therefore, obviously be no serious injustice inflicted in refusing to give retrospective effect which, in many respects, would be exceedingly dangerous, unless it was found to be absolutely necessary. The bill will come into force on January 1st 1925.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy while giving his support to the measure could not understand the necessity for giving wide powers to the Governor-General to apply the operation of this Act to "other class of persons" as mentioned in Section 14.

Mr. Yamin Khan moved an amendment to exclude from the operation of the bill that class of applications which came for the execution of a decree under Section 59 of the Agra Tenancy Bill. Mr. Crerar pointed out the inadvisability of encumbering the bill with a multiplicity of exemptions which would render the measure ineffective. The amendment, he remarked, was solely in the interests of the Zamindars. The amendment was lost.

A protracted dicussion ensued clause by clause during which Mr. Yamin Khan strongly espoused the interests of U. P. Zemindars and moved several amendments without any success. Dr. Dwarakanath without opposition carried his amendment in respect of clause 10 which empowers a Court to set aside decrees or orders passed against an Indian soldier serving under war or special conditions. His amendment was that, if the Court sets aside the decree or order (against a soldier), it shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit, appeal or application as the case may be. This was the only amendment made to the bill which was then passed.

The Motor Vehicles Act Amendment Bill (introduced last Monday) was passed without discussion on the motion of the Home Secretary.

The Council then adjourned till tomorrow when important non-official resolutions will be discussed.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY FINANCE

SCHEME ACCEPTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

It is understood that at their to-day's meeting the Central Railway Advisory Council accepted the scheme of the separation of railway finance from the general finance after the Government representative had explained its position and met the Indian members' point in connection with Indianisation of railway services and purchase of railway stores in India.

FOR ISSUING WHIPS.

SWARAJ PARTY APPOINTS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Swaraj Party has appointed an Emergency Committee to issue whips on all important matters in the current session of the Legislative Assembly. The Committee consists of Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Jamnadas Mehta and Abhyankar.

RETROGRADE RECOMMENDATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the C.P. Executive and Judicial Service Associations to-day considered the recommendations of the Lee Commission and unanimously resolved:—(a) That the recommendations, being retrograde and unsatisfactory, are unacceptable. (b) that foreign recruitment be abandoned forthwith and Indianisation of Services be pushed on vigorously on an Indian scale of pay and (c) that there is no case for giving relief to the present incumbents of Imperial Services and none should be given except by a way of compromise on the stoppage of foreign recruitment.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN COUNCIL URGES RESTRICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

The Bombay Christian Council has gathered together from medical missionaries, Indian doctors and social workers valuable facts as to the effects of opium in India and also Indian opinion on the subject. The collected evidence showed that "90 children out of every hundred among the Hindus and 75 out of every hundred among the Mahomedans are dosed with opium almost from birth" but that "mothers are amenable," when the harmful effects on their children are explained, with the result, in such cases, that "opium is gradually discarded." The evidence from Western India indicated that among educated Indians there is a haunting sense of shame that Indian opium is being used for the demoralisation of other races. Some workers of the Social Service League in Bombay City stated "Enlightened public opinion in India is positively against exporting opium.....and definitely holds that the Indian nation should have no hand in the moral and physical degeneration of people of other nations."

The Council among others passed a resolution urgently requesting the Government of India to instruct its representatives at the League of Nations' Conference in November next to support the formulation of such an international policy regarding the Opium Traffic as shall limit the production and consumption of opium and its products to such quantities as are sufficient for medical and scientific purposes.

The third session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students' Conference will be held at Poona on Sunday the 19th and Monday 20th October. The President has not yet been elected. A strong Reception Committee has been formed which will shortly elect a President.—A.P.

THE PARSI NEW YEAR.

RETROSPECT—AND PROSPECT.

(BY A PARSI.)

To-day the Parsis will celebrate their New Year, which is the 1294th year of the Yezdezardi era, with usual eclat and enthusiasm. It is customary on a New Year day for the Gujarati papers of Bombay, a majority of which are conducted and owned by Parsis, to write a resume of the past year's activities of the community. In a cosmopolitan paper like the "Chronicle" which has been consistently taking interest in their diverse activities, a short resume of the year just closed will be welcome. Yez. 1293, though it did not prove very remarkable or noteworthy, could still boast of a few events of outstanding merit. The work of the Cama Athornan Institute where a good number of the priestly class receives sound education in religion, religious rites, philosophy, etc., has already been begun, and bids fair to turn out in time a God-fearing, cultured and intelligent priesthood, who by their lore and erudition will shed light where darkness, ignorance and suprestitious beliefs prevail. But this grounding of a few members of the priestly class has not touched even the fringe of the problem of imparting sound religious instruction to all children and adults of the community. No religious education worth the name is given in many schools, a fact which bids no good for the future of a world-famed religion, and the well-wishers of the community should give their earnest attention to the solving of this problem, without fail in the current year.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Then there is the housing problem, the solution of which cries to Heaven for relief. A little no doubt has been done in the matter, and a few houses have been built or a few chawls have been reconstructed for making them fit for human habitation, thanks to the hurculean efforts of a few disinterested persons like Mr. Munchersha Joshi who have been striving, day and night, to afford relief to their poor and middle-class coreligionists. But this again is nothing compared with the magnitude of the task. It is a strange phenomenon—indeed a phenomenon whose cause even expert physiologists will fail to fathom—that while every year the community is receiving from its few benefactors, in charities, a sum of Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs (and sometimes even more than lakhs), the usual cries for relief in various matters of persons numbering less than lakh in Bombay and suburbs, remain unheeded, but are heard with greater force every year. Mr. Joshi has been pointing out in the Gujarati Press, the woes of poor tenants and urging on his well-to-do and generous-hearted co-religionists to succour their less fortunate brethren, but it is not producing great effect. Of course, I must mention the notable efforts of Lady Dhunbai Cowasji Readymony in successfully organising a Fancy Fete and Exhibition, a few months back, and thus raising a few lakhs of rupees (including donations) towards the solution of the problem. It is high time something was done immediately out of the funds at her disposal to relieve, even very partially, the seriousness of the situation. The plight of tenants who cannot get good accommodation even after parting with one-third (and at times even more than one third) of their income is too miserable to be depicted in words. I beg of those of my co-religionists whom Providence has placed in affluent circumstances, and also prospective charity-makers and donors, to turn their attention to this pressing matter which brooks no delay, in the current year No-one can be certain about the proposed extension of the Rent Act, especially in view of the inexplicable attitude of Government and a few legislators who are swayed by capitalistic interests. Those who have eyes to see and ears to hear know full well that even under the protecting wings of the Rent Act the plight of many tenants is miserable, many of whom have to herd themselved in small rooms which remind them of the hovels of mill workers and labourers.

A PARSI UNIVERSITY.

The necessity for founding a Parsi Academy or Parsi University on the lines of Aligrah University, where youths can receive some education in all branches, drinking deep, but not merely tasting, the Pierean spring, has been pointed out many time but without any avail. The present day method of imparting a Western education is responsible (with few notable exceptions of course) for turning out shallow-minded youths who go to swell the ranks of the army of semi-educated clerks. But the greatest need which has been emphasised over and over again, is the starting of technical schools where students can learn one or more of various trades and receive practical training which would give them a good lead in life. The community, if it does not want to lag behind in the great race with sister communities, must direct their energies in the starting of such technica school and a University of their own.

Then the proposal to start a Conciliation Board to settle all petty disputes that arise among the members of the community has not yet materialised. This should be done forthwith—just to save lakhs of rupees being wasted, every year, in rushing to law courts and in continued litigation, also to save dirty linen being unnecessarily washed in public. If such a Board is brought into being, many petty cases could be settled easily. There are many ex-lawyears and retired judges and magistrates who, if their help and advice were sought for, could help in the direction. The entire Gujarati Press may well be advised to lend this movement their wholehearted support whatever be the difference between them

The charity organisation did useful work in the year. Its usefulness cannot be denied. It is to be hoped it will be able to enlist further support from all institutions.

BACK TO IRAN.

The Back-to-Iran movement took a practical shape last year, and a party of enterprising men went to Iran to study for themselves the situation, and explore all avenues of trade and commerce. This is a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped their itinerary will pave the way for establishing a steady intercourse between the two countries. The Parsis of old made their name and fame (and wealth) by trading with China and remotest parts of the world, and after a few decades of stagnation brought about no doubt by doting on Western education with all its drawbacks, the present movement presents a unique opportunity to win fresh laurels. Indeed, Iran presents at the present juncture to the Parsis a veritable Eldorade.

The expensiveness of Parsi life has been instrumental in increasing celibacy among the community which is paying a great price for its mode of living. It will be a long time—even it ever comes to pass—before the bitter experience of the community forces them to revert to pure and simple life, discarding the show and tinsels of Western fashions and fancy. But before this is realised, leaders of the community should strive for scotching this canker. They should by starting a fund on a large scale help the poor Parsis to be united in wedlock. The experience of men like Mr. H. A. Dubash reveals the enormity of the evil. A Marriage Benefit Fund existed over a score of years ago, but because it failed for one reason or another is no ground for not restarting another similar Fund, on a revised system, after profiting by experience of the past.

SPECULATION AFTERMATH.

Last year as well as the year before, last a number of Parsis experienced the inevitable aftermath of mad speculation. Several well-to-do families were reduced to paupersim. While we all deplore the state of affairs I regret to have to say, in spite of my feeling for their plight, they have reaped the harvest of their greed. If this does not teach them a lesson not to dabble in speculation and ignore the seductive voice of agents and middlemen to plunge into rash speculation, they will have to pay yet heavily for their heedlessness in the future.

STORE FOR POOR PARSIS.

The Store for poor Parsis situated at Chikalwadi has witnessed another year of progress and useful work to its credit, thanks to the self-sacrificing spirit of several youths who are working hard to give full benefit of the institution to their co-religionists. They are even foregoing their weekly day of rest, Sunday holiday, and are devoting their energies to the work of the Store, as labour of love, which is commendable. It should serve as an object-lesson to other members of the community who are doing nothing for communal weal though they have ample time (and, withal, means) at their command. Branches of this Store could well be opened at Fort, Byculla, Parel, Dadar etc. Articles of necessities of life, such as grain, flour, rice, etc. are sold practically at cost prices, which is a boon to many a paterfamilias to whom each rupee saved, in these days, is a great help. Parsis should help in the current year, such an institution in order to enable it to continue and enlarge its activities, as stated above.

THE MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

They should ponder over Mahatma's advice to spin. If they cannot spin, they can at least promote the sale of Khaddar in diverse ways, by either wearing themselves, partially even if not wholly, seeing the servants and menials under them—and there is a vast army of these under them—wear Khadi, and also utilising it for minor use in their household, if they are shy—as many of them, in spite of their love for Khadi naturally are—to put it on themselves. The ultimate result of this economy will be very paying in the end.

Last year, Parsis as a rule did not take to politics. They should be told that one need not be a full-fledged Non-cooperator to fight for India's freedom. Each can in his own humble way and according to his light can do his bit for the service of Motherland.

There are many minor events, but the space at disposal forbids my entering into them.

In conclusion, I wish my dear co-religionists a very happy New Year! May their good wishes be fulfilled in this year, and may Zoraster Who is ever watching our activities give us all wisdom and courage to strive for the good of our community and country, is my fervent prayer on this auspicious day!

ELUSIVE PANTHER BAGGED AT LAST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 8.

A panther which had resisted the efforts of scores of military shikaries for the past ten years was accounted for yesterday at Maula Ali, a huge cavernous rock on the outskirts of the garrison, by five villagers but not before they were badly mauled. The animal which was known as the Maula Ali Panther, was lying in a field over a donkey which it had killed, when the five villagers armed with swords, sticks and a muzzle-loading gun, commenced a 'hukkar'. The panther took shelter in a cave from which it rushed out four times, and mauled four of the men. Finally a bold shepherd, covering his left arm with a blanket, actually went in to meet the brute, sword in hand. The panther seized the arm of the shepherd, who however, administered a sword out on the panther's head which penetrated to the brain.

The five villagers were taken to hospital where three of them were retained as in-patients. Thousands went to see the panther which had numerous scars on its body of old bullet wounds.

KENNEDY SHAFT ROCK BURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 8.

News has been received that in the very severe rock-burst in the Kennedy Shaft in the Kolar Gold field over 100 persons have been injured. Details are still lacking.

PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS.

MR. NARIMAN'S CHEERY MESSAGE.

We have great pleasure in conveying to our Parsi readers to-day on the occasion of their New Year a few cheerful facts regarding their co-religionists in Persia as gleaned from a brief interview with Mr. G. K. Nariman recently returned from an extensive tour in Persia. It will be remembered that Mr. Nariman was invited to join Mr. Pestanji Marker's party or mission which left Bombay on 21st April, last and came back to our city on the 27th of the last month. The party comprised besides, Messrs. Marker and Nariman, several gentlemen including Mr. F. S. Gazdar (who proceeded to Europe via Russia parting company with his friends at Kazwin), Dr. Godrej Irani, Messrs. Maneck Mulla, K. A. Fitter, N. F. Dalal, Faramerz Irani. They sailed to Karachi, went by rail to Quetta and Duzdab and thence proceeded in motors to Bam, Kerman, Yezd, Shiraz, Isphan, Teheran, turning round Kazwin, Hamadan, Kermanshah, Baghdad and sailed back to Karachi from Basra.

According to Mr. Nariman travelling in Persia to-day by motor is safer than travelling in several parts of British India and many parts of India under protected Indian Princes. The Zoroastrian subjects of the Shah who do not number more than twelve thousand enjoy all the civil rights with their Muslim brethren. No Zoroastrian in the State's employ is entertained on a lower or diminished salary because he does not belong to the ruling caste. The Zoroastrians mostly congregate in Yezd City and its surrounding twenty villages, next in Merman and lastly in Teheran. In other places they are sporadically settled. They are in a relatively backward condition in Yezd but are more more publicly conspicuous in Kerman. In Shiraz and especially Teheran the Zoroastrians are in a flourishing condition owning charming villas, richly furnished after European mode and enjoying full amenities of life and obvious respect of Muslims.

"There is" Mr. Nariman emphatically "but only no persecution of my co-religionists but on the contrary a transparently warm regard of Muslims which makes one hang one's head in shame for having credited Iranian Islam of the present day with any harshness towards non-Muslims. The Muslim boys eagerly attend Zoroastrian Schools and Muslim parents prefer to send their daughters to Parsi seminaries for girls. In business Parsi credit is high in Teheran, where several firms trade with Russia. If more Parsis are not to be seen in Government offices it is because the Irani Zoroastrian from early youth postpones every other consideration to commercial pursuit. From H.H. the Sardar Sipeh downwards the attitude of all officials Military and Civil is one of utmost cordiality. It is difficult to conceive of more genuine pro-Parsi sentiments than those manifested by the Governors and military authorities like Yawar Sadik Khan, Sartip Mahmud Khan and numerous others on whom we called and who returned our courtesy. Merchants of position who have known the Parsis in India, like the Namazis of Shiraz and the Ispahanis of Teheran continue in a spirit of friendliness to impress stay-at-home Persians with their personal good opinion of the Indian Parsis." Mr. Nariman concluded:

"I shall have something to say in detail on my experiences in Persia before long. Meanwhile the Parsis of India may rest assured that the interest of their brethern-in-faith are in very safe custody in a country whose Parsi representative in Parliament Arbab Kaikhushro Shahrukh, enjoys implicit confidence of the ruling Muslims of Iran.

The recent murders had nothing whatever to do with a bigoted priesthood or a fanatic mob because such hardly exist. My campanions have taken photographs of all conceivable places. Unfortunately in Persia as in many other parts of the world nearer our Indian home religion is at times prostituted to politics and that too not at the instigation of Mullas and Mujtaheds but owing to infinitely subtle intrigues of rival foreigners. Can it be a nation of religious maniacs whose elected representatives entrust to the care of a Parsi confrere the Qoran on which the Muslim members of the Parliament are sworn? As regards the Zoroastrians, with the magnificent climate of Persia and their thrice tested traditional patriotism, which often rises superior to religion, they have an enviable future, provided, only they shed some of their age-long infirmities and receive effective support from Indian Parsis—support which should not be limited to periodic thoughtless remittances of money, as if to stave off a nuisance or dismiss a pestiferous mendicant. I am for more schools and colleges in Persia where Zoroastrian and Muslim children receive common education and grow up primarily as children of Iran."

MR. GHATWAI REMOVED TO NAGPUR JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 8.

Sjt. Nilkanthrao Ghatwai who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153 (A) at Wardha was seen yesterday morning being taken to Nagpur Central Jail on foot in jail-dress and with hand-cuffs.

The Marwari Seva Sangh collected rupees three hundred more for Malabar Relief Fund. A total collection comes up to eight hundred. Further collections are going on.

The District Traffe Superintendent, O. & R. Railway, wires from Fyzabad under date, September 8th:—Owing to floods the running of trains between Buthwal and Bahramghat on the Barabanki-Bahramghat branch of the O.& R. Railway has been suspended.—A.P.

COTTON MILLS AND THE EXCISE DUTY.

(Continued from page 6.)

any degree. The anomaly is that with all the worries the Agents have to content themselves with a commission to which they are legitimately entitled and which they cannot always have. There are good years and bad years; but the excise duty must be paid and, paid irrespective of profits or losses made by the mills. It would not do to say that Government afford protection to the mills because that is the general duty of any Government and besides our Government are sufficiently remunerated by a number of other taxes on the cotton mills.

If an attempt were made to inquire into the total amount of taxes, mills and especially the cotton mills in India have got to pay, the results would indeed reveal a sad tale. In the frist place 15 per cent import duty has to be paid on stores apart from duty on machinery, yarns, dyeing, sizing and other materials. Excise duty becomes a kind of second tax, a tax on goods already taxed in certain cases. Some mills have to pay a double duty direct on their products. Government charge 5 per cent on imported foreign yarns, and after these yarns are turned into cloth by some mills which manufacture finer stuffs to compete with foreign piecegoods a second charge of 3½ per cent. by way of excise duty has to be paid. It is clear then that some cotton goods and especially cotton goods produced from foreign yarns pay not 3½ per cent. as would appear at first sight but 8½ per cent. and this burden coming on direct production as it does must heavily tell upon certain Indian producers. If, therefore, circumstances do not change it is quite possible these mills may be blotted out of existence altogether and State revenues might be affected thereby. Again the mills have to bear the manifold burden of central, provincial and local taxation the cumulative effect being a total charge of 8 per cent. in certain cases.

Reduction in Exports.

From what has appeared in the press it should be clear to anyone that the Indian textile industry is daily losing ground and is being ousted from foreign markets by Japan and other countries. There could not be a matter of graver concern to the public and the Government than the fact that only 10 per cent of our cotton goods are exported to foreign countries and even this small proportion is steadily diminishing. The following figures will explain these remarks: "During the year ending 31st March, 1924, we exported yarns and textile fabrics of the value of Rs. 10.95 crores as compared with Rs. 13.06 crores and 15.65 crores in the years 1922-23 and 1921-22 respectively. The demand from China in regard to Indians twists and yarns is falling rapidly, the exports having amounted only to Rs. 7 lakhs in the month of April last as compared with Rs. 23½ lacs in April 1923 and 39 lacs in April 1922. In regard to our exports of cotton manufactures the demand from Mesopotamia and Straits Settlements is rapidly diminishing having fallen by 15½ lacs in the month of April alone." This is highly unsatisfactory and really alarming, and Government could ill-afford to allow these matters to repeat themselves. This warning should not be lost upon those who ought to profit by it or the inevitable must happen.

There are, of course, various other factors which are responsible for the continued depression in the cotton industry but the excise duty plays a direct and disconcerting part. The reason why particular stress is laid on this imposition is that it is not defensible on the grounds of justice as measured by the canons of Political Economy nor on the grounds of expediency, looking to the origin of the duty and its subsequent maintenance. It should not again be forgotten that though "it ostensibly affects one particular industry it has evoked the most general and widespread opposition from all classes of people in this country." To substantiate our remarks that this duty is indefensible on any conceivable grounds it would suffice to note that the Bombay mills alone made losses amounting to Rs. 117 lacs in the year 1923, while the exaction under the excise duty from these mills towered as high as 100 lacs. This pointedly bears out my contention that in case the mills are compelled to close or go in for short time like Lancashire they will do so principally owing to this duty.

United Rublic Demand.

After having once imposed this duty—may be against their will—the Government of India have been reluctant to give up their direct part of the spoils; but if they are asked on what principles the duty is being maintained they will have to answer in strange and not very consistent terms. It was at first the fiscal subjugation of the Government of India exploited by the exigencies of party politics in England which clamoured for the vote of Lancashire that imposed the duty on India. Then came the Saints of Free Trade. Sir John Strechy tried to restore the balance of the import duty by a countervailing export duty. The combination of the doctrinnaire and the "grasping English manufacturers" was not a little amusing. Then came the claims of revenue. It was, however, definitely announced by Lord Hardinge, our ex-Viceroy, that at as early a date as possible the duty would be removed, the finances of the State permitting. It should be noted that finances of our modern Governments are a very complex phenomenon and it requires genuine efforts to extricate oneself out of this dilemma. The Fiscal Commission in its report unanimously condemned the duty and strongly urged Government to start "with a clean slate in the matters of Fiscal Policy." One wonders what in spite of such public pledges and weighty pronouncements still urges the Government of India to maintain this gross imposition. One often hears complaints against Government to the effect that promises and pledges are not being observed and the dignity and prestige of our Government would demand that at least in this one case so universally and reasonably urged they stood to their word. On the grounds of prestige and of the interests of the country they are called upon to govern and on considerations of the moral duty to respond to this strong demand of the country the only possible conclusion is that the duty must go. The prestige of the Government of India apart from its pledges to the Indian public must needs be reclaimed in another sense. They should gather strength and courage to redeem the honour lost in their battle with the British Government in 1894. India of 1924 politically is not the India of 1896, And lastly as the Fiscal Commission pointed out "the lapse of time" has not served "to heal the wound on the contrary the repeal of the cotton excise" has become "an article of political faith among all shades of opinion in India." It should not appear that it is only at this juncture that the repeal of the duty is being urged "The strength of this feeling was shown by the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. (now Sir Maneckji) Dadabhay in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th March 1911." and the strength of the public feeling if ever voiced with a concensus of opinion it was on this occasion and the Government could not have failed to see but too clearly "the practical nannimity with which the non-official members demanded that the duty should be abolished."

A Child and A Giant.

One may well ask how England rose to her present dominating position in industries. The answer is given in the words of an ex-President of the United States. At a party given to him in his honour by the Manchester merchants he bluntly pointed out that England had discarded the very ladder (by that he meant the ladder of protection) through which it had scaled to its present economic domination. It may be noted that this was in reply to some attacks made by England on the protectionist policy of the States. The answer, no doubt, comes home to any observer and is unanswerable in its turn. India when it needed protection was forced into an unwilling policy of Free Trade. Secondly, it is admitted even by Free Traders that when a country is moving towards industrialisation its infant industries do need measures of protection. Economically a new industry must be in a cradle, but the cotton textile industry, an infant to boot, was forced to run at a pace only equalled by that of grown giant industries and got very naturally exhausted, when even industrial countries, like Germany and America, could ill-afford to follow England. And if a child and a giant are compelled to run together what the result would be, it does not take much thought to foresee.

It may be noted that though the cotton excise duty is really meant to be 3½ per cent. its practical incidence works out at about 5 per cent. In addition to this there are to be considered various other impositions on the cotton industry, which break its back. The least that the cotton industry if it is to exist demands of Government is that facilities for export should be provided, that the freight on coal and booking should be lowered and that mill-stores and other materials of consumption should be admitted in the country without any extraneous imposition. The abolition of the cotton excise duty ought to precede all these concessions.

Lord Hardinge's Pledge.

Cases are not rare where the profits in individual mills hardly equal the taxation they have to bear. It is quite possible that a mill while it makes a profit of Rs. 50,000 has to pay an equal amount towards this duty, apart from several other direct and indirect taxes which the mills are compelled to pay. A more deplorable state of affairs can hardly be imagined. When the Government were in difficulty during the last European conflict the public thought it prudent to postpone the consideration of this all-absorbing question. A reference may be made to Lord Hardinge's pronouncements. "An assurance should be given by His Majesty's Government", so reads the Report of the Fiscal Commission while reviewing the policy in regard to this matter, "that the excise duty would be abolished as soon as financial considerations permitted, but the Home Government was not prepared in the middle of the war. . . ." It is now the cotton mill industry in India that has its hands in difficulties and it is but equitable that the Government of India should respond in a graceful manner.

Industrial America and Germany have reached their present position with the help of the Tariff laws passed by their respective Governments. It should be noted that this industry in Japan is protected by a duty of 20 per cent. and in the United States by a duty of 40 per cent. and proofs are in evidence of England's going in for a protectionist's system. The result is that the cotton industry both in America and Japan has enormously developed during the last 30 years and both of them are now abe to compete with Indian products at our very doors. India exported half a million yards of piece-goods to Japan in 1888 while during the first two decades of the present century not a yard was purchased by Japan from Indian markets. China, one of the biggest buyers of Indian yarn and cloth, imported only fifty thousand bales in 1923 from Bombay while in the year 1890 the figures amounted to three hundred thousand bales. In the last year Bombay mills exported only 2,000 yards of piece-goods while in the year 1888 India exported to China 50 million yards of Indian piece-goods. It would appear Japan has progressed at the cost of India. Indian piece-goods are being ousted from Kenya Ugenda and East Africa. Other countries have also benefitted at India's cost. In 1890 hardly 10 thousand yards of Japanese piece-goods were purchased by India. Last year Japan exported to India as many as 122 million yards. These figures and facts are sufficient to open the eyes of all well-wishers of India.

Urgent Relief Needed.

Neither then, on principles of political economy nor on the bogey of revenue (it is a very facile way of defence with our modern Government) can the Excise Duty be either justified or defended. The responsibilities of the public and its representatives are of course very clear. As regards Government suffice it to say that, in view of their public pledges for the abolition of the excise duty, and in view of a very urgent relief which the cotton industry in its depressed condition so much needs, they would be only doing an act of sheer justice which of course they should have done long ago but which they could now ill afford any further to delay. With all this we wish a successful piloting of the resolution for the abolition of the cotton excise duty which will probably be moved before the Legislative Assembly by the representative of the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad during its coming session. I would further desire that the representatives of the public and especially the Swarajya party will accord an unflinching support to the mover of the resolution.

Ven-Yusa Oxygen FACE CREAM

NOTHING is so refreshing and rejuvenating to the skin as Ven-Yusa, the Oxygen Face Cream. By reason of the oxygen it gives off when applied to the skin, Ven-Yusa puts new vitality into the tissues and brings out the natural softness and youthful freshness of the skin.

For warding off beauty-destroying effects of heat and dust, and restoring and preserving the complexion Ven-Yusa is invaluable. It at last reveals

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Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

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Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

GANAPATI FESTIVAL AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 8.

Mr. Pavate an enlightened Lingayat pleader of Hubli lectured yesterday on unity among all the sections of the Hindu community. He repudiated the charge that Vendant was the cause for the loss of freedom. Prof. G. K. Gokhale, of Hubli deliverel a lecture on "Future of Hinduism" in Marathi. Mr. Alur and Mr. Mudvedkar left the mandap in protest.

Training of the 2nd batch of volunteers will commence on 14th instant, at Sitimant. The first batch of 14 volunteers is already out, fully trained to do all sorts of public work. Dr. Hardiker is going to move a resolution about the working of the Ahmedabad A.I.C.C. resolution in view of the opinions of the voters of the Karnatak Province which is called for by the last K.P.C.C. resolution. The K. P.C.C. meets on 14th instant. Mr. Hukkeriker also is to move a resolution in the next R. C. Meeting at Belgaum that all correspondence in the province should primarily be in Kanarese and in Marathi only where absolutely necessary.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee urging the boycott of British cloths fifty volunteers headed by some Swarajists leaders to-day paraded Burra Bazar section of the town in a procession singing national songs and requesting the shop keepers not to sell British cloths.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

MR. DAS'S STATEMENT.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

"I started with the idea of destroying the Reforms believing them to be a sham. I claim that I have succeeded." With these words Mr. C. R. Das closes the first chapter of the Swarajist campaign. In a few simple, decisive words, rather characteristic of the man, Mr. Das states the next step is to prepare the electorate and the masses for the general elections. The success of the Swaraj Party has been the distinguished feature of only two provinces, but Mr. Das is abundantly confident that the next elections will repeat the success all over India. The policy of this party will now be to get the entire country, the enfranchised and the unenfranchised sections, to stand behind it and strengthen its demand for Swaraj. Mr. Das makes no secret of the existence of an anarchist movement, and is convinced that if Britain and India cannot work together and come to a common understanding, and if the Swaraj Party fails in its purpose, nothing can save the country from an outburst of violent, anarchical and revolutionary methods.

It is one of the favourite bogeys of the supporters of the present order of things that when the strong arm of England is withdrawn, India will relapse into all the chaos of its medieval history. Indian defence is held up as the problem which the Swaraj Government will find to be insuperable. Mr. Das's answer is emphatic and final. "If you make self-defence a condition of self-government, we are prepared to take the risk. There might be a period of disorder—even serious disorder with bloodshed—but other nations have had to take the risk and India would do the same." It is a manly rejoinder, and the courageous assertion gives our opponents abundant cause to pause and ponder.

Mr. C. R. Das's views on the present situation and future policy were stated in an interview to the Press. It may be assumed this statement represents the platform of the strongest political party in India. It is a cheerful feature of this statement, that there is nothing in it which can be a matter of controversy. All shades of nationalist opinion should agree to the programme outlined, and it augurs well for the unity of all schools of thought of which signs are already visible.

SUICIDAL SECTIONALISM.

The accident of the circumstance that the two Ministers were Mahomedans is being exploited by a class of short-sighted people in the interests of suicidal sectionalism. Another of those Mussalman meetings "largely attended" according to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, was held here yesterday, and a venerable light of the community condemned the Swaraj movement as fraught with grave danger to Islam. The Hindu-Muslim unity of which this movement has been talking, was found to be no more than sham, duplicity and hypocrisy. The Ministers were defeated only because they were Muslims. Islam would be banished from the shores of India when large powers were delegated to the Swarajists. The British Raj was the buttress of Islam in India. All this unconscionable and incontinent talk is obviously "inspired". Who the Mahomedans were who attended the meeting, and what the genesis of the meeting and the presidential speech were, would make interesing revelation. It is a treasonable game at best which some of our countrymen are playing, but it is a great solace to every true lover of India, that Mussalman opinion is not gone mad in Bengal. Its best elements are with the movement of progress and nationalism, and the ministerial party—if we may so designate these posthumous panegerists—is only an index of the lesser mind happily limited to the titled few.

MR. HAQ'S PILGRIMAGE TO BRITAIN.

Mr. Fazlul Haq has signalised his defeat in the Council by an interview to the "Statesman." He has condescended to tell us that he would rather that the reforms were put back than that any risks should be taken and the people given responsibilities before they were ready to undertake them. He also gave us the benefit of his chastening remark that the members of the Legislative Council do not understand their proper functions. Poor Mr. Fazlul Haq! A few months of association with the bureaucrats seem to have taught him the right style of speaking, and the proper views to hold on Indian questions. But Mr. Haq always fails because he always overdoes the stunt.

We are told by Mr. Haq that he is proceeding to England on behalf of the Muslim League to place before the British Government the Mahomedan view. We mean no offence to the sterling qualities of the Ex-Minister when we ask if the Muslim League found no better tribune to voice the Muslim point of view? It is of course difficult to assert it, but there is very little probability of Mr. Haq being elected a representative for any purpose by a genuine Muslim gathering in Bengal. We trust that the ex-Minister is not also under the impression that it is the anti-Mussalman feeling of the Swarajists that led to his political downfall.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

Boycott of foreign cloth is again being preached with vigour in all the public parts and squares of the city. There is no new reason urged, but Lord Lytton's offensive remarks have given the idea fresh impetus. The cloth produced by the country of Lord Lytton,—this is the latest condemnation of English made cloth. The Puja season is the occasion for a roaring trade in foreign piecegoods every year. It is now proposed that none should purchase foreign cloth during the coming festival Mass meetings have their value, but in the boycott of foreign cloth as in the case of promoting temperance, a certain amount of picketting is necessary. The temptation of foreign material with its cheap prices and better finish is peculiarly insidious, and the presence of pickets like so many embodied consciences, has always had a wholesome effect. One serious difficulty, if the present boycott were to succeed, would be that the Marwari dealers would be hard hit. Sympathy, however, for this class of merchants is impossible, for the Marwari dealer in piecegoods is one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the Swadeshi movement.

GUNNY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas & Co's Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—This market opened strong with a continued demand for Australian cornsacks which resulted in a good trade for all position up to the end of the year at an advance or Rs. 2/- over last rates. Speculators have also dealt in this fabric to a small extent for the season next year. For Jan./March and Jan./June good lines have been reported done in A. Twills and Heavy Cees, but in other directions not much business falls to be reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for Oct. at Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 38-0-0, for early May at Rs. 37-8-0, for July at Rs. 36-0-0, Heavy Cees (50" by30") for September/October at Rs. 56-0-0; Ore Pockets 28(ozs.) for January at Rs. 46-0-0; B.Twills for September at Rs. 54-8-0; Liverpools for September at Rs. 70-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags (50" by 30") for August at Rs. 73-8-0 basis to Rs. 74-0-0 basis; Twill Sacking 27"/16 ozs. 8 by 8 for September at Rs. 27-0-0; for December/January at Rs. 26-4-0, and 27"/14 ozs. 6 by 8 for September/October at Rs. 23-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) for November/December at Rs. 64/8

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 54-8-0. Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 70-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 66-0-0 to Rs. 67-0-0; No. 2. Twills for September at Rs. 60-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 62, for September/October at Rs. 61, for early October at Rs. 60-8-0, for October at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 61-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 59 to Rs. 60, for early November at Rs. 59 to Rs. 61, for November at Rs. 59 to Rs. 59-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 58, for December at Rs. 56-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 54, for July/September at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 50; A Twills (48") for November at Rs. 70 basis; Woolpacks for (11½lb) for December at Rs. 2-12-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E Bags for January/March at Rs. 41-4-0; K Bags (44 x 28) for September at Rs. 47 basis; Heavy Cees for October/December at Rs. 54 and for January/June at Rs. 52-8-0; A Twills for January/February at Rs. 65-8-0 and for January/March at Rs. 66 to Rs. 67; A Twills (Safety-Sewn) for December at Rs. 72, for January/March at Rs. 70 to Rs. 71.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B Twills for October/December at Rs. 54; Liverpools for November/December at Rs. 66; A Twills April/June at Rs. 63 to Rs. 63-8-0.

Hessians have been somewhat irregular during the week and values have fluctuated within narrow margins. Consuming centres have offered no inducement to Shippers to operate and business passing has been chiefly of a covering nature by Bazar dealers.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-14-0, for September at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-14-0, for October and November at Rs. 18, for October/December at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 17-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 17, for April/June at Rs. 16-8-0, for January/June at Rs. 16.

50"—10 ozs. for October at Rs. 21-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 21-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 20-12-0.

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" ex 40" 8 ozs. for September and October/December at Rs. 36; and 56" x 28" ex 40" 8 ozs. for September and October/December at Rs. 38, and for November/December at Rs. 38-4-0; Cotton Packs for September at Rs. 102.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24-6-0, for September at Rs. 23-10-0 to Rs. 24-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 22-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 21-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-12-0, for January/June at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-8-0.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

We have unfortunately no material improvement to report in the state of our market since our last advices. There is a certain amount of enquiry about for plain Grey and Bleaching cloths, but no purchases of any consequence appear to have been made. Grey Shirtings have again commanded the most attention and sales have been made for September/December shipment; further business has, however, latterly been checked by a very cheap sale of a well known standard cloth at a rate which is said to be considerably below that ruling in the bazar to-day. Values of other known marks have, in consequence, depreciated.

Grey Shirtings.—During the past week sales from the bazar have improved slightly, although prices have declined 2 to 3 annas per piece. Further forward contracts of Japanese makes are reported to have been negotiated at prices which show a reduction of 8 annas per piece on those paid a fortnight ago.

Dhooties.—This section is extremely quiet and values have fallen 3 to 6 pies per pair. Some unimportant forward sales are reported in Grey Mull styles.

Whites.—These continue to attract little attention and the only redeeming feature of another quiet period has been the slight improvement in clearances. Such enquiry that is to be met is usually on an impossible basis.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing of interest to report.

Yarn.—This section remains very quiet and deliveries continue poor. There is no enquiry for replacements.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8-0
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0
D. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Res. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-6-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-11-0.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 in. 36 by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 in. 98 by 40 yds. Rs. 22-12 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,0010 in. 99 by 40 yds. Rs. 23-12 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 40 yds. Rs. 11-4 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the period under review our local maret has not, unfortunately, shown any improvement. Only a limited enquiry is to be met and prices are in consequence slightly easier. Dealers are displaying some nervousness as to the future course of prices and anticipate a still lower level of values in the event of any renewed weakness in the raw material.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10s. Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0
Mule 12s. Rs. 4-13-6 to 5-1-6
Mule 14s. Rs. 5-0-6 to 5-4-6
Mule 16s. Rs. 5-4-0 to 5-8-0
Mule 20s. Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 5-14-0
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-14-0 to 6-2-0

COAL.

The demand generally continues to be of a steady character, and prices are maintained. The attendance of miners at the Collieries is satisfactory, and outputs are showing a marked increase. Wagons remain in full supply.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs.9-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

FORT SUB-BRANCH.

A meeting of all Co-operative Societies and Individual members of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute in Fort was held on Saturday (the 30th ulto.) at the Institute Office, to consider the desirability of starting a separate Sub-Branch for societies located in Fort. A fairly large attendance of members was present. Prof. H. L. Kaji was voted to the Chair. He said that the basis on which co-operative societies in Fort area could be started and worked was one of common occupation, rather than common residence as in Parel and Girgaon, and to serve the special needs of these societies it was necessary to have a separate organisation working under the Central Institute. Mr. R. N. Mehta, Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank said that if sufficient number of persons working in different offices in Fort could be interested in the co-operative movement, it will not be difficult to organise a restaurant and a Stationary Stores on co-operative lines. After short speeches from Messrs. V. L. Mehta, A. C. Desai, and Rao Bahadur Talmaki it was unimously decided to form a Fort Branch of the Institute and representative committee with Mr. R. N. Mehta as Chairman was formed to frame rules and prepare a programme of work.

A vote of thanns to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

BRITAIN & INDIA.

1914-1924.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—London papers are giving illustrations of the scenes that took place in that city on 4th August 1914 and 4th August 1924—the former was the day that Britain declared war on Germany; the latter is the day when the German delegation arrived in London for the Allied Conference! During his interval of ten years, how was Britain disposed to Germany?

(1) Between 1914 and 1917 Germany was dreaded and despised!

(2) In 1918 she was hated, foiled and humiliated!

(3) From 1919 to 1923 she was dispossessed of her colonies and left in partial subjection and isolation!

(4) To-day, she is admitted in the Allied Conference and is recognised as an equal in the comity of Nations!

From Germany, please turn to India, and see how Britain, her perpetual trustee, has treated her ward!

(1) Between 1914 and 1917 India was trusted and admired and her loyalty and devotion were eulogised!

(2) In 1918 a pressing call was made by Britain's Premier for India's manhood and money, munitions and materials and India gallantly and generously responded! Visions of freedom and equality, of faith and fraternity were raised before India by British propagandists!

(3) But lo! From 1919 began the policy of suppression, repression and exploitation, which was manifested in the Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwalla Baug Massacre, the Reverse Councils, etc.! A Reformed Constitution was given in 1920, which has proved to be such a mockery, that every Minister that has held office under it, denounces it and demands the abolition of dyarchy and responsibility in the Central Government. The bureaucracy in India sent to jail over 60,000 patriotic Indians in 1919-23 and has treated them more or less as criminals! It has deported and interned people without trial! It has treated the Akalis ruthlessly and even inhumanely!

(4) And to-day, there is more autocracy, more taxation, more exploitation, more repression in India than there was before the War! Visions of freedom and equality coming from the British have vanished; and a wave of self-help, self-suffering and self-sacrifice is sweeping over the country, determined to sweep off this crushing, killing *domination*.

How strange that Britain that has to acknowledge the Freedom of Ireland and Egypt—hostile to the British during the War is now denying to India—her right-hand helper during the war—the right of self-determination, which was promised to her so often! Is this equity? Is this sanity? Is this humanity? No, certainly not.

Sir, Empires are not eternal institutions. We have seen how before our very eyes, Russia and Germany, Austria and Turkey have crumbled between 1914 and 1919! Is British statesmanship so bankrupt, that it cannot perceive the dark clouds that are thickening in India? May Britain realize in time and avoid bitterness and violence! Amen!

Meanwhile, let Indians carry on the struggle of non-violent non-co-operation under the banner of our Guru Mahatma Gandhi, unceasingly and unfalteringly.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BHATIA MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

Under the Khatua Makanji and Kanji Mulji trusts three free Infant Welfare centres, besides the Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home situated in the Bazar Gate Street, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society at Cavel, Mandvi and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community only. During the month of August 1924, 1431 persons were attended to. Out of whom 964 were women, 364 children and 103 infants. The daily average attendance was 43. The District Visiting Nurse made 516 visits during the month.

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."
DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

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Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedy for Diabete and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1,035 and it gradually fell to 1,015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

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"NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULARS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Your fair correspondent's criticism of my article under the above heading reminds me of a story. Once upon a time there was a farmer. He wanted to give a feast, and was, therefore obliged to convert his live fowls into meat. With that very commendable object in view, he assembled all the winged gentry in his yard and addressed them in the following terms "Ladies and Gentlemen, I have a matter of the utmost importance to communicate to you". (The hearers betrayed a very lively interest specially the younger members of the audience). "It is all for your benefit. Presently I am going to.....eh... cut off your heads but before I do that I wish to grant you a privilege. And the privilege is that you are free to choose the knives wherewith you wish to be killed". At this there was an appreciable murmur of dissent among the prospective victims, and, some of the ungrateful among them were heard to protest "But we do not want to be killed!" Whereat, the philanthropic chairman, characterising the arguments as "irrelevant to the subject", ruled it out of order.

Your correspondent, like the farmer in the story, takes for granted that the Indian vernaculars should be killed to celebrate a feast with which their only concern is that it costs them their lives. Your correspondent gives cut and dried, sharp schemes to us wherewith the throats of the vernaculars should be cut. Of course, it is left to our option which one of the knives to use. The cry of the vernaculars "We do not want to be killed" is not relevant to the argument. When a vernacular or another ventures to complain, the complaint is "hysterical outburst".

As regards being practical I believe the farmer expected the fowls to stand in a line, make no noise, and march in order, one by one, and bend their necks in tune with the knife so as to facilitate their benefictor in his work of altruism. I am told that a few of the fowls so treated, not finding the sharp edge of the knife very agreeable to their feelings—their being natural antipathy between that instrument and fleshy necks—ventured to say so. The farmer looked surprised that the winged gentry should be so capable of ingratitude and harangued them thus "La, my dear children, you must not feel the pain. That's not brave. And if you do, you must not complain about it. That wouldn't be 'aesthetic' you know!" But, of course, economics, practics, aesthetics (and *hysterics*!) are a woman's privilege.

But no Truth. And Truth is often blunt.

It is possible to answer your correspondent's arguments without indulging in any sweeping generalisations which are untrue.

The neglect of the Indian vernaculars is not merely a case of speaking of a place as a "garage" instead of calling it a "motor-house." It is the question of calling nose a "nose" and not "ear." The analogy of the fowls in the story is more to the point. It is a question of life and death to the vernaculars, not of mere terminology. Besides, on what grounds can your correspondent, or the worthy Principals, justify the action of fining Indian pupils for no other fault than the crime of speaking in their own mother-tongue! To me it sounds not only perfectly ridiculous but positively wicked. Are English, German, French or Japanese children fined for daring to speak in English, German, French or Japanese? And is boycott of the vernacular a method of encouraging (or compelling!) Indian children to learn a foreign language?

Well, may your correspondent argue that it is all for their benefit. But then the farmer in the story sharpened the knives and attacked the fowls all for their benefit.

Mr. Editor, to compel students to learn a foreign language because of its "economic" advantages is an exploitation of their minds which is as foolish as it is unnecessary and harmful. And when the price that is paid for it, is the surrender of man's highest right, viz., to think, to feel, to admire, and to love and rejoice in the language of his forefathers, it is positively a wicked interference with the laws of a nation's growth and it has no parallel in human history.

The question demands a detailed discussion. You will therefore pardon what might turn out a fairly lengthy reply. I give one or two examples from personal experience to prove that teaching (and learning) through a foreign language is unpsychological.

I. Class III. Middle School. Age 12—13). Lesson—Parts of the body. Method—Direct English.

The teacher's method was faultless. He touched his nose and said: "This is 'nose'," and so on. He made the boys do the same. He thought the pupils had *learnt* the English names for the various parts. The next day, I, revising the same lesson with the class, soon discovered that the "nose" was that little orifice in your head with which you hear, that the mouth was that part with which you handled your book in the class or your cricket bat on the play-ground—and that the head was the chest, eyes were teeth, and arms were legs!

Was this a question of "garage" and "motor-house."

II. Standard V. High School. Age 15—16. Lesson—"Geography." Text-book—"Manual of Geography."

The class answered all questions on the lesson set, perfectly satisfactorily, i.e., so far as repeating the lesson out of the book went. When asked to explain the meaning of a sentencoe "Large hurricanes blow in the country" they thought it meant "Large sugarcanes grow in the country"! Lest there was any confusion as to the use of the word "sugarcane" I asked its equivalent in the vernacular. The answer was "Gandheri, Sir." You laugh. But I do not know whether it is a matter to laugh at or weep. I only wish the pupils who said it had been gifted with a sense of humour. My pain and sorrow would then have been less. As it was it was tragic. Had I not asked the meaning of the word "hurricane", the idea with which they would have gone out of the class would have been that of large sugarcanes, *Gandheri* sticks growing in the country. This would have been called "Geography." This would have been called "Education." As a matter of fact it is neither Geography, nor Education, but "*Deaducation*."

Let those who came, reflect on this and then they will probably realise the absurdity, the *criminality* of teaching through a foreign language or insisting upon its general use at school. A foreign language forbids the formation of true ideas. It encourages the formation of false ideas. It encourages the formation of foolish ideas. It makes *ideation* difficult, if not well-nigh impossible. Those who encourage it are, therefore, perverters of Truth. They are enemies of Truth. They are a party to a thoughtless, an ignoble, and a wicked gamble with the minds and souls of others.

Your correspondent expects us, the *captives*, to be grateful to the *captors* for the favour of their not having learnt our vernaculars. Otherwise, "the thraldom and ineptitude would have been more pronounced to-day." Can your correspondent give us an idea of that state?

"What is the first need of the practical man to-day, in this rush and complex of present-day economics?"

I believe neither in "rush", nor in "complex", nor in "present day", nor in "economics." Rush is restlessness, complex is a prison-wall, the present day is yet a novice, and economics is a rude strumpet that struts gaily, dressed in a good woman's garments.

The false assumption of your correspondent is that the present society is natural to India, at any rate it is inevitable. And so she would have us shape our educational system to fit in with it. In other words exploit the children for being glorified clerks, assistants, and sub-assistants. Well, may one say with Milton:—

"I oft have heard, but ne'er believed till now,
There are, who can by potent magic spells,
Bend to their crooked purpose Nature's laws."

Mark the last line "Bend to their crooked purpose Nature's laws." Does that not sum up admirably the tragedy of Indian education and constitute its indictment? Do not Indian parents send their children to school and college for the very doubtful advantage that education will give them in life? Your correspondent talks of "survival" and "most chances of success." And what, may I ask, are these chances of success? Your correspondent is probably new to India, and I should advise her to send the following advertisement to your advertisement department (or that of your contemporary). "Wanted Professors in all subjects for a new college at Bombay. Apply to . . ." or a similar one. She will next have to advertise for a Secretary to sort the replies. As an alternative, and to enlighten her, I advise her to read my book "Home and the School", which she can get for Rs. 1-8 from Sunshine Publishing House, Princess Street.

Your correspondent's scheme, of education for our children, is more suited for Cockney children in the East end of London.

The scheme that will do more good to India and to Indians is as follows:—

1. Instead of speedy adoption of the English language, its speedy boycott from all stages of education, i.e., from the rank it occupies at present to a subsidiary language.

2. Making it obligatory on each pupil to learn a trade which will make him independent of "thraldom." Nature never made man for being a self or a slave, however glorified. The present system caters for the services, and the professions. These are both unproductive and inartistic. There were no lawyers in former times, and as for schoolmasters, far from their having to go about begging for jobs, things went to them for instruction. Mankind got on very well without the modern services.

Instead of compelling pupils to learn English with a view to their being helpless clerks, the reform needed is to compel them to learn the vernacular and a trade,—that of weaver, dyer, carpenter, mason, farmer,—and maintaining himself in honesty, independence, dignity, and self-respect. Instead of villagers flocking to the townships in the giddy race for becoming rich, let the townsmen leave their desks or slavery, and go to the country and live as farmers. Let them rear poultry and prosper, but let their treatment of the fowls be different from that of the farmer in the story. Yours, etc.,

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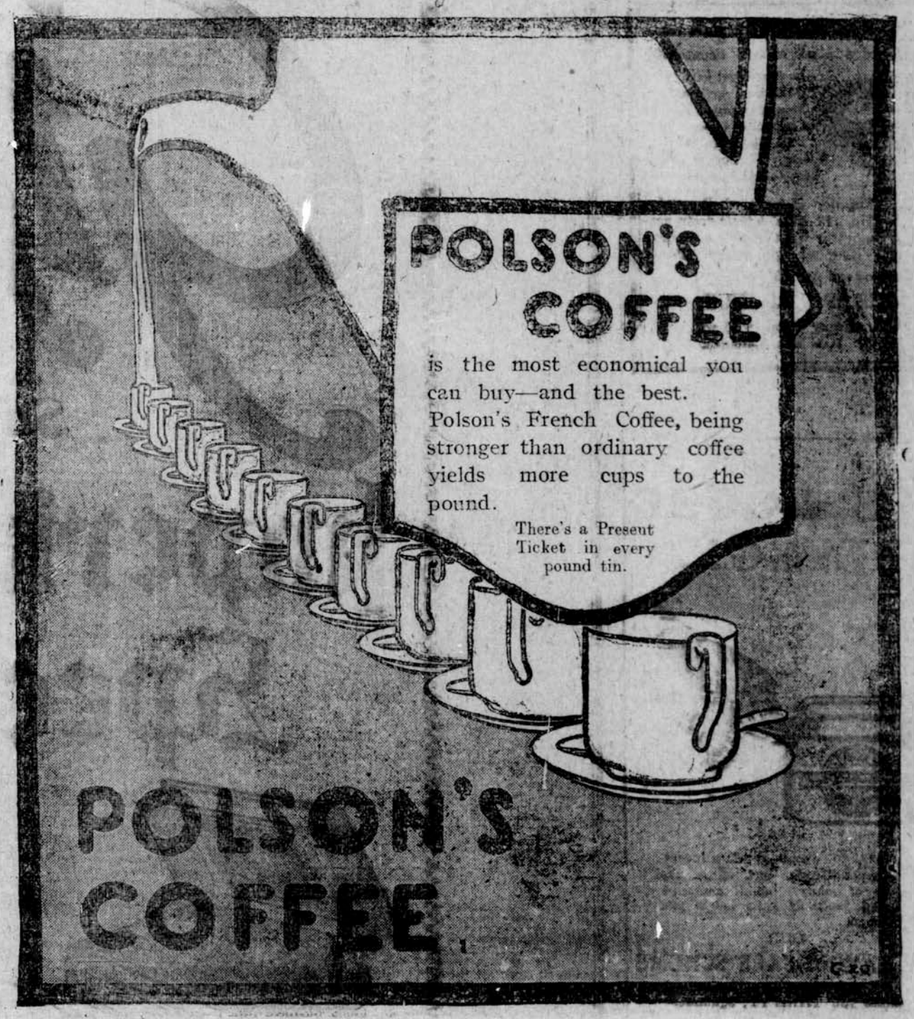
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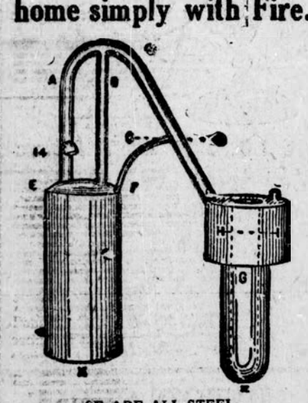

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